

Crown Copyright Reserved

W.O. Code No. 9696
26/GS Trg Publications/2505

RESTRICTED

The information given in this document is not to be communicated, either directly or indirectly, to the Press or to any person not authorised to receive it.

**NOTES ON THE
BRITISH ARMY**

(Incorporating Staff/Promotion Examination
Candidates' Précis)

THE WAR OFFICE

CONDITIONS OF RELEASE

(Applicable to copies supplied with War Office approval to Commonwealth and Foreign Governments)

1. This document contains classified United Kingdom information.
2. This information is disclosed only for official use by the recipient Government and (if so agreed by HM Government) such of its contractors, under seal of secrecy, as may be engaged on a defence project. Disclosure or release to any other Government, national of another country, any unauthorized person, the Press, or in any other way would be a breach of the conditions under which the document is issued.
3. This information will be safeguarded under rules designed to give the same standard of security as that maintained by HM Government in the United Kingdom.

AMENDMENTS

Amendment Number	By whom amended	Date of insertion
N01	<i>Deuchie</i>	<i>12 Jul 62</i>
N02	<i>Arthur</i>	<i>19 Sept 63</i>
N03	<i>Arthur</i>	<i>19 Sept 63</i>
N04	<i>Arthur</i>	<i>5 Nov 64</i>

DISTRIBUTION

(See catalogue of War Office Publications, Part II)

All Arms Scale D

Crown Copyright Reserved

**WO Code No. 9696
(Revised 1962)**

26/GS Trg Publications/2584

RESTRICTED

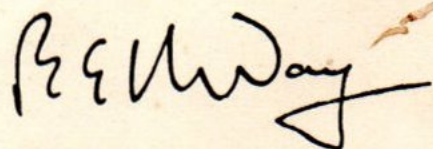
The information given in this document
is not to be communicated either directly
or indirectly, to the Press or to any
person not authorized to receive it.

NOTES ON THE BRITISH ARMY

**(INCORPORATING STAFF/PROMOTION EXAMINATION
CANDIDATES' PRECIS)**

**This publication supersedes Notes on the British Army,
1961 WO Code No. 9696**

By Command of the Army Council,



**The War Office,
13th January, 1962**

RESTRICTED

NOTES ON THE BRITISH ARMY

(INCORPORATING STAFF/PROMOTION EXAMINATION
CANDIDATES' PRECIS)

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1.—THE BRITISH ARMY

Basic structure and organization

	PAGE
Introduction	1
Composition of the Army .. .	1
Arms—	
Infantry	1
Royal Armoured Corps	2
The Brigade of Gurkhas	2
Organization of units	2
Services	2
Commonwealth, Colonial and Associated Forces	2
The Staff	3
Structure	3
Tasks of the Regular Army	3
Reserve army—	
Army Reserve	3
Territorial Army	3
Territorial Army Reserves	4
Cadet Forces	4

Chain of command

	PAGE
Home commands	4
Division/districts, districts, sub-districts and areas	5
Garrisons	5
War Office controlled establishments	5
Commands abroad	6

An Army in the field

The brigade group	6
Divisional headquarters	6
Corps	6
Army group	7

force

CHAPTER 2.—ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE WAR OFFICE

Introduction	9
Army Council	9
Executive Committee	10
Military Secretary	10
Army Council Secretariat	10
Departments	10
Organization and allocation of responsibilities	11

CHAPTER 3.—ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES OF THE STAFF AT FORMATION HEADQUARTERS

Introduction	13
Organization	13
Duties of the staff	14
Duties of the services	14
Principal staff officers	14
Chief of staff	14
Grading of staff officers	15
The General Staff ("G")	15
Adjutant-General's Branch ("A")	15
Quarter-Master-General's Branch ("Q")	16
Senior Administrative staff officer	16
Services	17
Staff at field force headquarters	17

CHAPTER 4.—ARMOUR

	PAGE
Introduction	19
The Armoured Regiment	19
The Armoured Car and Armoured Reconnaissance Regiment ..	20
The Airportable Guided Weapon Squadron RAC ..	21
Specialized armour	21
Limitations of Armoured Troops	22
Administrative limitations	22

CHAPTER 5.—ARTILLERY

Role	23
Surface to surface artillery	23
Locating	24
Air defence artillery	25
Classification of weapons	25
Tactical control	25
Organization	25

CHAPTER 6.—ENGINEERS

Role	27
Classification of engineer units	27
Field units	27
Engineer resources	29
Works Services	29
Transportation	30
Survey	30
Bomb Disposal	30
Courier and postal services	30
Movement control	30

CHAPTER 7.—SIGNALS

Introduction	31
Main roles of Royal Signals	31
Other roles	31
Organization of Royal Signals units	32
Signal commanders and advisers	33

CHAPTER 8.—INFANTRY

Role	35
Organization	35
Equipment	35
Mobility	36
Capabilities	36

CHAPTER 9.—LAND/AIR WARFARE

	PAGE
Part I —Airborne forces and independent parachute brigade group	
Characteristics of airborne forces	37
Organization and equipment	37
Heavy dropping	38
Air transported forces	39
Characteristics	39
Possible roles	40
Part II —The Army Air Corps	
Role	40
Organization	40
Tasks of the AAC	41
Problems arising from use of light aircraft	42
Aircraft types	42
Part III—Tactical Air Support	
Introduction	43
Division of responsibilities	43
Tactical Air Force	43
The conduct of air support operations	44
Ground liaison group	44
Air support signal units	44
Tactical air request net	45
Forward air controller	45
Bomb line	45
Air support by the Fleet Air Arm	46

CHAPTER 10.—THE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES OF THE ARMY

Introduction	47
“A” services	
Medical services	48
Provost services (RMP)	48
Military Provost Staff Corps (MPSC)	49
Pay services	49
Welfare	49
Miscellaneous “A” services	50
“Q” services	
Engineer resources and works services	50
Supplies and transport (RASC)	50
Ordnance services (RAOC)	51
Repair and recovery (REME)	52
Minor “Q” services	53

Amdt 3/May/63

CHAPTER 11.—ADMINISTRATION AND SYSTEM OF MAINTENANCE IN THE FIELD

	PAGE
Administration	
Definitions	57
Introduction	57
Principles of administration	57
General and local administration	58
Administration in the communications zone	58
Administrative responsibilities of the Army towards the RN and RAF in overseas operations	58
System of maintenance in the field	
Outline maintenance organization	59
The normal maintenance system	60
Control and priorities of movement	
Control of administrative resources	61
Movement on the lines of communication (L of C)	61
Principles of movement	61
Transportation on the L of C	62
Road transport	62
Logistic tasks to be carried out by the services	62
Reserves	63
Maintenance by air	63
Air supply	
General	63
Definitions	63
Principles and factors	63
Responsibilities	64
Methods of air supply	65
The planning and operation of air supply	65
Casualty evacuation	66
Army air supply organization	66
RAF transport support organization	67
Definitions of transport aircraft	67

CHAPTER 12.—THE ADMINISTRATION OF PERSONNEL

Officers	
Permanent Regular Army Commissions	69
Short service commissions	70
Regular Commissions Board	71
Military education of the officer	71
Other ranks	
Regular engagements	72

Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps

	PAGE
Officers	72
Other ranks	73

Women's Royal Army Corps

Officers	73
Other ranks	74

Recruiting

The recruiting organization	74
Method of obtaining recruits	76
Recruiting procedure	76
Recruiting for boys	77

Welfare

78

Education

Preliminary education	79
Further education	80

Resettlement

Army Resettlement Information and Advice Service	81
Resettlement training	81

CHAPTER 13.—SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT

General	83
Roles of the RASC	83
Organization	83
Staff	84

CHAPTER 14.—MEDICAL SERVICES

Medical services in the field

Role	85
Organization	85
Field ambulances	86
Field dressing stations	86
Mobile dental teams	87
Corps and communications zone	87
Medical services in nuclear warfare	87
Air evacuation	87

Army health

Definitions	88
Responsibility	88
Army health organization	88
Scope of military hygiene	88

CHAPTER 15.—ORDNANCE

	PAGE
General	91
Organization	91
Role	91
Command and control	91

CHAPTER 16.—REPAIR AND RECOVERY

General	93
Role	93
Inspection	93
Repair	94
Recovery	94
Organization	94A
Command and control	94B

CHAPTER 17.—PAY SERVICES

General organization	95
Command services	95
Regimental services	96
Cash services	96
Costing services	96
RAPC representation in units	97
Pay in the field	97

CHAPTER 18.—THE RESERVE ARMY (THE ARMY EMERGENCY RESERVE AND TERRITORIAL ARMY)

General

War Office responsibility	99
Home command and district responsibility	99
Divisional districts	99
Staff	99

The Army Emergency Reserve

Role	99
Administration	100
Liabilities	100
Officers	100
Other ranks	100
Training obligations	101
Pay, allowances and bounties	101
Women's corps	101

The Territorial Army

	PAGE
Role	101
Organization	101
Women's corps	102
Officers Training Corps	102
Liabilities	102
Annual training obligations	102
Pay, allowances and bounties	102
Permanent staff	103
Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Associations	103
Integration of the reserve army with industry	103

APPENDIXES

- A List of arms and services
- B Army chain of command—world wide
- C Organization of an infantry brigade group
- D Organization of an armoured brigade group
- E Organization of a parachute brigade group
- F The War Office Organization Chart
- G Grading and nomenclature of staff appointments
- H Organization and duties of branches of the staff
- I Organization of a corps HQ
- J Organization of divisional HQ
- K Organization of a brigade group HQ
- L Organization of basic corps troops
- M Organization of an armoured regiment (WE)
- N Organization of an armoured car regiment (WE)
- O Organization of an armoured reconnaissance regiment
- O(i) Organization of the air portable guided weapon squadron RAC
- P AFVs of the British Army
- Q Organization of principal artillery units
- R Training military characteristics for nuclear weapons
- S Casualty and safety radii from GZ
- T Particulars of field force artillery equipments
- U Organization of engineer units
- V Organization of brigade signal squadrons and divisional signal regiment
- W Organization of an infantry battalion (WE)
- W(i) Organization of an APC infantry battalion (WE)—for Staff/Promotion Examination purposes ONLY
- X Organization of a parachute battalion
- Y Organization of a wing AAC
- Z Notes on important provost units
- AA Reserved
- BB RAOC units that may be found in a theatre of operations
- CC Systems of supply of ordnance stores
- DD Courier and postal units
- EE Diagrammatic layout of system of maintenance in an overseas theatre
- FF (Reserved)
- GG System of evacuation of casualties and reinforcement of personnel
- HH Organization of field ambulance and FDS
- JJ (Reserved)
- KK } Reserved
- LL }
- MM Organization of armoured workshop (WE)
- NN (Reserved)
- OO Stages of repair and recovery of vehicles and similar equipment

Amdt 2/Sept/62

RESTRICTED

NOTES ON THE BRITISH ARMY

CHAPTER I—THE BRITISH ARMY

Basic structure and organization

Introduction

1. One of the important lessons learnt in the Second World War was the need for complete co-operation and uniformity of doctrine between the Services. Co-operation is based on team spirit and entails the co-ordination of all units for the maximum combined effort to be achieved. The increased inter-dependence of the Services on one another and on the civilian war effort has made co-operation between them of vital importance in modern war. Inter-service co-operation must be constantly fostered in peace. The surest way to obtain it is from a broad knowledge of the functions and a sympathetic understanding of the problems of the other Services.

Composition of the Army

2. *The Army consists of:—*

- (a) Fighting troops, in the main fighting and supporting "arms".
- (b) Administrative "services", designed to supply the material, physical, mental and spiritual needs of the fighting troops.
- (c) Machinery to co-ordinate the efforts of the whole—the Staff.

3. The corps which make up the "arms" and "services" are listed in Appendix A. Broadly speaking the brunt of the fighting is borne by the Royal Armoured Corps, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers and the Infantry; these, together with the Royal Signals, the Royal Army Service Corps, the Army Air Corps and the Intelligence Corps are sometimes referred to as the "teeth" arms. All troops in the "services" are, however, also given training in the use of weapons for they may be called upon to fight at any time.

Arms

4. *Infantry*

- (a) The infantry is the only other arm or service besides the cavalry in the regular Army which has territorial ties. To facilitate recruiting in peace and the transfers in war with the minimum loss of *esprit de corps*, infantry regiments are grouped for the purposes of recruiting, basic training and transfer between regiments into 16 different groups, as far as possible organized on a territorial basis.

(b) the 16 groups are:—

The Brigade of Guards

13 Brigades of Infantry of the Line (e.g., Yorkshire Brigade, Welsh Brigade, Fusilier Brigade).

The Parachute Regiment

The Brigade of Gurkhas

- (c) Although an infantry officer or soldier on enlistment may join a particular regiment, he may be posted subsequently to any regiment within his group.
- (d) Each infantry regiment consists of a number of independent units called battalions. In peace, infantry regiments have one battalion only in the Regular Army (with the exception of the Brigade of Guards, the Parachute Regiment and the Brigade of Gurkhas).
- (e) Regiments which have amalgamated have adopted new titles, but the Territorial Army battalions of the original regiments normally retain their former titles.

5. Royal Armoured Corps.—The RAC is composed of the old cavalry and certain of the old yeomanry regiments and the Royal Tank Regiments, eg:—

The Queen's Own Hussars
The Leicester and Derbyshire Yeomanry (TA)
4th Royal Tank Regiment

The regular regiments of the cavalry have territorial ties with the areas of their affiliated Yeomanry regiments.

6. The Brigade of Gurkhas.—Under a treaty between the United Kingdom, India and Nepal, a force of eight Gurkha battalions was transferred to the British Army in 1948, and these are largely based in Malaya or Hong Kong.

The majority of the supporting arms and services are provided by British units but a number of ancillary units are manned by Gurkhas; these ancillary units, Gurkha Engineers, Gurkha Signals, Gurkha ASC and GMP, form part of the Brigade of Gurkhas.

Some British officers are gazetted direct into the Gurkha brigade; others are posted for tours of duty with it. This force is designed to fight as an integral part of the British Army anywhere in the world.

7. Organization of units.—The various arms and services are organized in units. A unit is a body of men organized in accordance with an authorized establishment. So far as the fighting arms are concerned, a unit may be taken as a lieutenant-colonel's command, ie:—

a regiment RAC, RA, RE or R **Sigs** or
a battalion of infantry

8. Units are divided into sub-units such as squadrons, batteries and companies. These in turn are broken down into troops and platoons, which comprise a varying number of sections. The section is the smallest component of the Army.

Services

9. The services, like all arms with the exception of cavalry and infantry, have no territorial ties. They consist of independent units normally commanded by a lieutenant-colonel. Their nomenclature and size vary considerably according to their role. Their function and organization are described in Chapter 10.

Commonwealth, Colonial and associated forces

10. The British Army provides a considerable number of volunteer officers, warrant officers, NCOs and certain technicians for secondment to some Commonwealth, Colonial and associated forces. The conditions and details of service with such forces are contained in the pamphlet "Terms and Conditions of Service for Secondment of British Army Personnel to Commonwealth, Colonial and Associated Forces." (WO Code 12718).

The Staff

11. The organization and the duties of the Staff are described in Chapter 3.

Tasks of the Regular Army

12. The Army is required to assist in the protection of British interests whenever and wherever they are threatened and must therefore be able to play a part in:—

- (a) cold war,
- (b) limited wars, or
- (c) ~~global~~ ^{general} war.

This entails some degree of dispersion throughout the world and results in overseas garrisons changing in size and shape to meet current situations.

Reserve Army

13. The Regular Army depends on well trained reserves which can be mobilized quickly and integrated with it to form a limited war force when necessary or, together with the Territorial Army, a national army after mobilization. The Reserve Army consists of the Army Reserve and the Territorial Army.

14. The Army Reserve

The Army Reserve comprises:—

- (a) Regular Army Reserve of Officers (RARO)—comprising officers transferred on retirement, voluntary members and officers transferred on completion of National Service. The period of reserve varies according to age and rank.
- (b) Regular Reserve—comprising other ranks transferred to complete engagements, and volunteers.
- (c) Army Emergency Reserve (AER)—comprising officers and other ranks, both volunteers and part-time National Service personnel. Its role is:—
 - (i) to provide certain administrative units and individual reservists for ~~the~~ service outside the UK without proclamation in the event of an emergency (AER Category I)
 - (ii) to provide units and individual reservists required to supplement the Regular Army and TA on mobilization (AER Categories II and III).

The AER is described in more detail in Chapter 18.

- (d) Army General Reserve. The AGR which is at present authorized only up to 30th June 1964, consists mainly of NSM on completion of their part-time service. Regular soldiers who would otherwise have completed National Service also join this reserve after completing any regular service.

15. The Territorial Army.—The TA is composed of volunteers and part-time national service men and has a few regular officers and other ranks attached to it. Its role is:—

- (a) the provision of units and individual reinforcements for the Regular Army overseas, particularly for the British Army of the Rhine;
- (b) the provision of headquarters and units to aid the civil power and to support the Regular Army in the United Kingdom;
- (c) the provision of a framework on which, in a period of rising tension, general preparations for war can be built up.
- (d) the provision of a limited number of special volunteers who undertake the additional liability to be called out for service with the Regular Army at any time. These special volunteers constitute the Territorial Army Emergency Reserve.

The TA is described in more detail in Chapter 18.

16. The Territorial Army Reserves

These consist of:—

- (a) Territorial Army Reserve of Officers—comprising those officers who have held commissions on the TA Active List and who are liable to recall on embodiment of the TA.
- (b) Territorial Army Reserve—comprising those other ranks who volunteer for reserve service on completion of a TA engagement of at least four years.

Cadet Forces

17. Although NOT part of the armed forces of the Crown, the aim of the Cadet Forces is to provide boys with a background knowledge of the fighting services; to train them to play their part in the defence of their country by developing their powers of leadership, initiative and self-reliance. The Cadet Forces, which are composed of volunteers only, are divided into:

- (a) *The Combined Cadet Force.* This exists only at schools where education continues until the age of 17 years or over, its members and officers being confined to the school.
- (b) *The Army Cadet Force.* This is organized on a country basis in units and sub-units and is administered by the county Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association (T and AFA). There are both “open” units for school and working boys and “closed” units confined to members of a school. The officers come from all walks of life.

Chain of command

18. An outline of the world-wide army chain of command is shown in Appendix B.

19. The Army Council, through the War Office, exercises control of the Army through commanders-in-chief, general officers commanding-in-chief, general officers commanding or officers commanding troops, according to the number of troops or the importance of the territory involved.

Home commands

20. The United Kingdom is divided into six geographical commands—Eastern, Northern Ireland, Northern, Scottish, Southern and Western.

Amdt 4/Feb/64

21. The GOC-in-C Eastern Command is C-in-C United Kingdom Land Forces (designate). He is responsible, in peace, for keeping under review all plans for the defence of the United Kingdom in conjunction with the Civil Defence Organization. In war, he commands those forces allocated to him for civil defence and the military defence of the United Kingdom.

Division/districts, districts, sub-districts and areas

22. The commands are divided into a number of division/districts, districts, sub-districts and areas as follows:—

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| (a) Eastern Command | 54 (East Anglian) Division/District
44 (Home Counties) Division/
District
London District. |
| (b) Northern Ireland Command | No division/district or districts |
| (c) Northern Command | 49 (West Riding and North
Midlands) Division/District.
50 (Northumbrian) Division/
District
Yorkshire District
York Area. |
| (d) Scottish Command | 51 (Highland) Division/District
52 (Lowland) Division/District
Edinburgh Area |
| (e) Southern Command | 43 (Wessex) Division/District,
which comprises
Devon and Cornwall Sub-
District
Salisbury Plain Sub-District
Gloucestershire and Somerset
Sub-District
Aldershot District, which comp-
rises
Oxfordshire and Buckingham-
shire Sub-District
Aldershot Sub-District
Berkshire Sub-District
Hampshire Sub-District
Dorset Sub-District |
| (f) Western Command | 42 (Lancs) Division (TA)/North
West District
48 Division (TA)/West Midland
District
53 (Welsh) Division (TA)/Wales
District |

Garrisons

23. Places where there are large numbers of troops are also organized as garrisons. The garrison commander is responsible to his division/district or district headquarters for the command and administration of the troops in his locality.

War Office controlled establishments

24. Certain establishments like schools (eg, the School of Infantry at Warminster) and administrative installations (eg, ordnance depots) are War Office controlled establishments. They are administered by the command in which they are located. They come under the War Office for all other purposes.

Commands abroad

25. The main commands abroad are:—

- (a) The British Army of the Rhine
- (b) Middle East Command (Army Element)
- (c) Far East Land Forces
- (d) East Africa Command
- (e) Cyprus District
- (f) Malta and Libya.

Commands abroad may be divided into districts, sub-districts, areas and sub-areas.

An Army in the field

The brigade group

26. The smallest formation which is permanent in composition is the brigade group. There are three types, Infantry, Armoured and Parachute Brigade groups consist of a number of units permanently allocated. When required additional units will be provided from divisional or corps resources. The brigade group is responsible for the immediate close control of the battle under divisional direction but it is capable of being self-contained and operating when necessary under the overall control of corps. Diagrams showing the organization of an infantry brigade group, an armoured brigade group and a parachute brigade group are at Appendixes C, D and E respectively.

Divisional headquarters

27. The divisional headquarters is organized as main, alternative main and rear headquarters, and it is also able to put out a small tactical headquarters when required. It is responsible for the day-to-day battle under corps direction and exercises operational control over the brigade groups allotted to it (usually not more than four). It has no organic supporting or administrative units, except for a field park squadron, a signal regiment, a light aircraft squadron headquarters, an intelligence unit and a divisional provost unit. The divisional headquarters co-ordinates the administration of brigade groups and controls any additional second line units placed at its disposal by corps.

Concentration of command and control of the supporting arms and services under divisional headquarters is resorted to when it is operationally suitable and economical in resources. Heads of services are responsible for advising the divisional commander on matters relating to their own corps and for supervising special to service training. When administration is centralized under division, heads of services exercise overall control of units of their own services.

Corps

28. This is the next level of command below force. The corps commander controls the tactical battle within the framework laid down by force. The corps commander exercises considerable influence over the broad tactical handling of brigade groups. In accordance with the requirement of the plan he will group brigade groups under divisional headquarters and allot supporting and additional second line administrative units. With regard to administration, corps headquarters is responsible for providing all commodities required by subordinate formations and units within reach of their second line transport and for any additional medical and REME support. Further details of the administrative system are contained in Chapter 11. The organization of basic corps troops is shown in diagrammatic form at Appendix L.

Force

29. The force commander is responsible for the conduct of campaigns, including timing and phasing; the allocation of tasks and resources to corps; forward operational and administrative planning; intelligence; civil affairs. Under the brigade group organization there is no army headquarters interposed between force and the corps.

CHAPTER 2.—ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE WAR OFFICE

Introduction

1. The War Office, like the Foreign Office and Home Office, is a Department of State. The Secretary of State for War is the head of the War Office and is responsible to the Queen and Parliament for its correct functioning. The War Office is not a military headquarters but a government department, directed by a board of civilians and soldiers known as the Army Council. The Secretary of State for War is the President of the Army Council.

2. The principle was established in 1660 at the time of the Restoration that the Army should be controlled by Parliament. Constitutionally the Secretary of State alone is answerable to the Crown and Parliament for the action of the Army. He has his military advisers and leaves the actual control to them, although all matters of major policy receive his approval before they are put into effect, and he answers to Parliament if anything goes wrong.

3. The War Office through the Secretary of State is responsible to the Crown and Parliament for the control, organization, training and administration of the Army throughout the world.

4. The War Office is required to present to Parliament annual estimates of money required for the coming year, and is responsible for the economical spending of the money.

5. The administrative work of the Army is done, as far as possible, by command and other headquarters, thus allowing the War Office to confine itself to policy and planning.

Army Council

6. The constitution of the Army Council is determined by Order in Council. At present it is made up as follows:—

(a) Ministerial members

- (i) Secretary of State for War.
- (ii) Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War and Financial Secretary of the War Office.

Both are members of the House of Commons or House of Lords.

(b) Military members

- (i) Chief of the Imperial General Staff (CIGS).
- (ii) Adjutant-General to the Forces (AG).
- (iii) Quarter-Master-General to the Forces (QMG).
- (iv) Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff (VCIGS).
- (v) Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff (DCIGS).

These members are heads of the executive military departments of the War Office.

(c) Other members

- (i) Master-General of the Ordnance (MGO).

The holder of this appointment may be either a soldier or a civilian.

A military holder does not rank as a military member of the Council.

(ii) **Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War (PUS).**

The PUS is the permanent head of the War Office and the accounting officer. He is also Secretary of the Council, but this responsibility is discharged on his behalf by the Army Council Secretariat (see paragraph 9 below).

Executive Committee

7. Certain members of the Army Council meet as required to deal with problems which are not important enough to be referred to the full Council. These members are called the Executive Committee of the Army Council (ECAC) and are:—

- (a) *Chairman.* Permanent Under-Secretary of State.
- (b) *Members.*
 - (i) Adjutant-General.
 - (ii) Quarter-Master-General.
 - (iii) Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff.
 - (iv) Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff.
 - (v) Master-General of the Ordnance.
- (c) *Secretary:* Army Council Secretariat.

Military Secretary

8. The Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War is not a member of the Army Council, but is directly responsible to the Secretary of State for:—

- (a) the appointment, promotion and retirement of commanders and staff officers (including TA and WRAC);
- (b) the promotion and retirement of regimental officers;
- (c) the administration of general officers, brigadiers, colonels, colonels commandant and colonels of regiments and corps;
- (d) confidential reports;
- (e) the grant of honours and awards. **Not.**

The Military Secretary is also secretary of the **Army** Selection Board.

Army Council Secretariat

9. The Army Council Secretariat comes under the Permanent Under-Secretary of State and undertakes the secretarial work of the Army Council, the Executive Committee and other principal committees. The Secretariat is also responsible for co-ordination of business, including liaison between departments of Members of Council, and parliamentary questions.

Departments

10. Each Member of the Army Council is the head of a department at the War Office and is responsible for particular aspects of War Office work. Noteworthy points about the structure of a department are:—

- (a) The responsibility for the work of the department is delegated to one or more deputies who are directly responsible to the Army Council member.

- (b) The first real sub-division in military departments is the directorate under a Director Grade A (major-general) or Director Grade B (brigadier).
- (c) A directorate is sub-divided into branches. Military branches are headed by 1st Grade Officers (normally colonels).
- (d) On the civil side there are directorates under Assistant Under-Secretaries with Assistant Secretaries as the equivalent of military deputy directors. Assistant Secretaries may be in charge of more than one branch and normally have Principals as their subordinates. A Principal is the civilian equivalent of a 1st Grade staff officer.
- (e) Questions of major policy are settled at director level. Implementation of policy and all executive and clerical work is carried out at branch level.

Organization and allocation of responsibilities

11. The organization of the War Office and the responsibilities of the Army Council and directorates are shown diagrammatically in Appendix F.

CHAPTER 3.—ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES OF THE STAFF AT FORMATION HEADQUARTERS

Introduction

1. Unlike most foreign armies the British Army has no staff corps to which officers are posted permanently. Staff officers are withdrawn periodically from regimental duty and returned to regimental soldiering to avoid staleness and to keep them in personal touch with the soldier.

Organization

2. The staff is divided into the following main branches:—

- (a) General Staff ("G"). "G" staff deal with operations, intelligence, organization, training, and (with "Q" branch) movement and planning. "G" staff are also generally responsible for co-ordinating the staff work within a formation headquarters.
- (b) Adjutant-General's branch ("A"). The "A" branch deals with questions affecting personnel, recruiting, discipline, medical services, education and welfare. At all levels below corps HQ the "A" branch includes the Military Secretary's branch (known as "MS"), which deals with honours and awards and with the appointment and promotion of staff officers. At corps HQ and above the MS branch is a separate branch, but works in close liaison with "A" branch.
- (c) Quarter-Master-General's branch ("Q"). The "Q" branch deals with planning, maintenance, equipment, quartering and (with "G" branch) movement.

3. These branches are not watertight compartments. They are inter-dependent and maximum effort and efficiency can be achieved only through close liaison and harmony between them. A trained staff officer must be capable of undertaking the duties of any branch and should at least have a working knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of each branch.

4. The three branches are represented by staff officers in all headquarters. In formations higher than division each branch is represented individually, but in the lower formations two or more branches may be combined under one staff officer, eg, the deputy assistant-adjutant and quarter-master-general at a brigade group HQ, who is responsible for "A", "Q" and "MS" matters.

5. Attached to, or forming part of the HQ of higher formations are officers holding certain technical, miscellaneous or personal appointments, whose duties are mainly advisory, eg:—

- (a) *Advisory branches.* Representatives of the fighting arms, eg, RAC, RA, RE, R Sigs AAC. These officers are attached to the "G" staff and advise on matters affecting their own "arm". They may also command units of their own "arm" within the formation.
- (b) *Representatives of the Services.* Representatives of the administrative services are attached to the HQ of all formations down to brigade groups. Their duties are similar to those of the advisory branches.
- (c) *Technical appointments.* Officers of various arms appointed as advisers on technical matters (e.g. camouflage).

- (d) *Miscellaneous appointments.* Miscellaneous appointments include financial and legal appointments.
- (e) *Local administrative appointments.* Local administrative appointments are those like camp commandant or medical officer.
- (f) *Personal appointments.* Personal appointments are those such as military assistant or ADC to a commander, or PA to a senior staff officer.

Duties of the staff

6. The duties of the staff are:—

- (a) To help the commander perform his functions of command. The staff acts in the name of the commander who accepts responsibility for its decisions. The staff is responsible for providing the commander with information and, when called for, advice; for completing details of his plan; and for the preparation and issue of orders. Forethought is essential. In the absence of the commander, decisions may have to be taken by the senior staff officer present.
- (b) To help the fighting arms and services in carrying out their tasks. The staff is thus responsible for service to the commander and the troops.
- (c) To work as a team in co-operation and harmony with other branches and services.

Duties of the services

7. The duties of heads of advisory branches and services are:—

- (a) To advise the commander and staff how the best use may be made of their particular arm or service.
- (b) To ensure the efficient operation and administration of their arm or service, under the direction of the staff.

8. Heads of advisory branches and services communicate direct with their representatives at superior and subordinate HQ on technical matters, but on matters of policy they refer to the branch of the staff responsible. Heads of advisory branches and services may issue orders to their own particular arm on purely domestic and technical matters.

Principal staff officers

9. Principal staff officers are responsible for initiating and co-ordinating in their subordinate branches the detailed planning necessary to carry out their commander's intention. They are also responsible for giving the commander a calculated picture of the day-to-day situation as it affects their subordinate branches. To this end the principal staff officers have the right to interpose in matters of a technical or financial character which are normally the province of services.

Chief of staff

10. The chief of staff system exists in corps and higher headquarters. The principle of the system is that a commander should have only one subordinate with whom he has to deal directly, the subordinate being responsible for translating the wishes of the commander into action by the staff and for ensuring that the action is taken. The subordinate is known as the chief of

staff. The adoption of the chief of staff system does not prejudice the right of principal staff officers to see the commander on matters of detail concerning their particular sphere of influence.

Grading of staff officers

11. The grading and nomenclature of staff appointments is shown in Appendix G.

The General Staff ("G")

12. The work of the General Staff branch is broadly:—

- (a) *Plans.* The initiation of plans on the orders of the commander and the drafting of the instructions needed to accomplish the plan.
- (b) *Information.* The collection and collation of all the data required to enable a plan to be initiated.
- (c) *War organization, training and liaison.*

13. To do this work the General Staff is normally organized in four sections:—

- (a) *Operations.*
- (b) *Intelligence.*
- (c) *Staff duties (Organization).*
- (d) *Training.*

All formations do not necessarily conform to this pattern; in fact the scale of general staff officers established may not admit it. On the headquarters of minor formations, for example, the staff duties and training may be combined with operations, or the staff duties with training.

Adjutant-General's branch ("A")

14. The duties of "A" staff can be divided into two parts:—

- (a) Staff functions.
- (b) Control of those services which are an "A" responsibility.

15. *Staff functions.* The "A" staff has its duties divided between "A" (manpower and personnel administration) and "A" (personal services). The duties are related in that they all deal with some aspect of the officer or man as an individual.

- (a) *"A" (manpower and personnel administration).* The duties of "A" (MPA) staff are to provide reinforcements and to take executive action to form, mobilize, reorganize and disband units. These duties include producing statistics for the commander and other branches of the staff, taking executive action (after consulting the General Staff) to keep units up to establishment supported by adequately trained reinforcements, and dealing with problems of recruiting and of providing officers and officer material.
- (b) *"A" (personal services).* This branch deals with the officer or man as an individual, his discipline, pay and conditions of service, and his welfare and well-being.

16. "A" services. The "A" staff is responsible for the "staff control" of some of the technical branches, i.e., services. The eight services under "A" staff control, divided between "A" (MPA) and "A" (PS), are given below. Control includes giving advice, outlining policy, giving support in difficulty and, when necessary, advising the commander and head of the service about the need for accepting conditions below those normally thought necessary.

(a) "A" (*manpower and personnel administration*)

- (i) The medical service. The medical service is responsible for the care of the sick and wounded, if necessary their evacuation, and for the maintenance of health and hygiene.
- (ii) The dental service.

(b) "A" (*personal services*)

- (i) The chaplaincy service. The chaplaincy service has two parts, one dealing with all denominations other than Roman Catholic, and the other with Roman Catholics.
- (ii) The provost service. The provost service is responsible for helping commanders maintain discipline and, with "G" and "Q" staffs, is the executive service for operational and administrative traffic control.
- (iii) The pay service. The pay service is responsible for providing money to pay officers and men, for paying bills incurred by the Army and for dealing with currency and personnel account problems.
- (iv) The education service.
- (v) Legal service representatives. Representatives from the department of the Director of Army Legal Services advise the commander on law.
- (vi) The Graves Registration and Enquiries service. The Graves Registration and Enquiries service is responsible for registering graves and reintering the dead into cemeteries. Units are themselves responsible for burying those who are killed or die and for reporting sites of graves.

17. Field records. The "A" staff of a major headquarters in the field is divided into two parts, main and field records. The field records part may be located some distance from the main part and is the executive office for implementing the policy laid down by "A" staff, keeping the individual records for every officer and man, reporting casualties and keeping statistics.

Quarter-Master-General's branch ("Q")

18. The "Q" branch deals with the physical needs of the soldier; his accommodation, the supply of food, clothing, weapons, equipment, transport, etc.

Senior administrative staff officer

19. At all headquarters there is a senior administrative staff officer responsible for the "A" and "Q" side of administration. This officer deals personally with the commander on matters within his province, but if a chief of staff (*see para 10*) has been appointed to the headquarters the chief of staff is responsible for the co-ordination of the work of "G", "A" and "Q" staffs.

20. The senior administrative staff officer co-ordinates the work of the various branches of the administrative staff and services. His title varies at the different headquarters, eg:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) At GHQ and army group HQ
FORCE. | Major-General in charge of Administration. |
| (b) At corps HQ | Brigadier A/Q. |
| (c) At division HQ | Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General. |

Services

21. The "A" and the "Q" staff are assisted in their tasks by the administrative services. These services implement the policy laid down by the commander through the staff. For example the RASC, a "Q" service, is responsible for the supply of gasoline and supplies, and the carriage by road of all commodities required by the ground forces.

22. Representatives of the major services are appointed to all headquarters and the senior representative at each headquarters is known as the "head of service". His task is twofold:—

- (a) Giving technical advice to the commander and staff.
- (b) Controlling all units of his service under the command of the headquarters.

23. The organization and duties of branches of the staff are tabulated in Appendix H.

Staff at field force headquarters

24. The organization of a corps headquarters, a divisional headquarters and a brigade group headquarters are shown in diagrammatic form at Appendixes I, J and K.

25. The organization of basic corps troops is shown in diagrammatic form at Appendix L.

30. The senior administrative staff officer co-ordinates the work of the various branches of the administrative staff and services. His title varies at the different headquarters, e.g. —

- (a) At G.O. and Army Group HQ: Major-General in charge of Administration
- (b) At Corps HQ: Brigadier A.O.
- (c) At Division HQ: Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General

Services

31. The "A" and "Q" staff are assisted in their tasks by the administrative services. These services implement the policy laid down by the commander through the staff. For example the RASC, a "Q" service, is responsible for the supply of gasoline and supplies, and the carriage by road of all commodities required by the ground forces.

32. Representatives of the major services are appointed to all headquarters and the senior representative at each headquarters is known as the "head of service". His task is twofold: —

- (a) Giving technical advice to the commander and staff.
- (b) Controlling all units of his service under the command of the headquarters.

33. The organization and duties of branches of the staff are detailed in Appendix H.

Staff at field force headquarters

34. The organization of a corps headquarters, a divisional headquarters and a brigade headquarters are shown in diagrammatic form at Appendices I, J and K.

35. The organization of basic corps troops is shown in diagrammatic form in Appendix L.

CHAPTER 4.—ARMOUR

Introduction

1. The following armoured units of the Royal Armoured Corps are found in the British Army today:

- (a) *Armoured Regiments* (for organization see Appendix M). Three to each armoured brigade group and one to each infantry brigade group.
- (b) *Armoured Car Regiments* (for organization see Appendix N). Three to each corps as corps troops.
- (c) *Armoured Reconnaissance Regiments* (for organization see Appendix O). Mainly deployed overseas for Internal Security. One in the Strategic Reserve.
- (d) *Airportable Guided Weapon Squadron* (for organization see Appendix O(i)). One squadron in the Strategic Reserve.

Details of equipment are shown in Appendix P.

The Armoured Regiment

2. Tactical Characteristics

- (a) *Firepower*. The armoured regiment is unique in bringing to the battlefield very great *direct* firepower by day and night. The tank excels at:—
 - (i) destructive fire against pinpoint and hard targets,
 - (ii) close support for infantry by neutralizing fire applied up to the moment of assault,
 - (iii) quick fire at opportunity targets.
- (b) *Protection*. Armour does not provide absolute protection against all attacks at all ranges. It allows a tank to expose itself to risk in order to fire direct. Tank crews are the best protected of any troops against nuclear radiation. Unless very close to GZ the tank themselves will only suffer superficial damage.
- (c) *Mobility*. The cross country agility of the tank enables targets to be engaged from a variety of fire positions. Speed of movement is as much a weapon as the tank gun.
- (d) *Flexibility*. Flexibility is complementary to mobility in enabling a commander to concentrate and switch firepower on the battlefield. It is the product of quick reaction to orders given over reliable radio links.

3. The development of these characteristics by tanks in concentration produces an effect called shock action. This is caused by:—

- (a) concentrated firepower;
- (b) an overwhelming number of moving, shooting, targets being presented to the enemy at once and penetrating his position. He is prevented from firing his weapons and becomes disorganized.

4. Roles

- (a) Aggressive mobile action to destroy enemy armour. This is paramount.
- (b) The close support of infantry within all arms battle groups.
- (c) The exploitation of shock action on the battlefield.

5. *Tasks*. Tasks in limited war will also apply in general war to an extent depending on circumstances. Certain tasks are special to operations in support of nuclear weapons in general war. These are dealt with separately.

Tanks will produce decisive results in all phases of war, but only if employed in battle groups of all arms in close co-operation.

6. (a) Limited War. Within battle groups:—

- (i) Rapid advance to contact.
- (ii) To take part in the assault and destruction of enemy defended localities.
- (iii) Exploitation and pursuit.
- (iv) Counter attack and counter penetration.
- (v) Day and night aggressive reconnaissance.
- (vi) Flank protection and diversionary operations.
- (vii) To act as part of a screen or covering troops.

(b) ~~Global War~~ ^{General War}. Within battle groups.

- (i) Operations in depth in the mobile defensive battle to delay and inflict maximum casualties by dominating appropriate ground and carrying out swift spoiling attacks as opportunity offers.
- (ii) The day and night domination of areas from which surveillance can be carried out.
- (iii) Exploitation in support of nuclear fire.

The Armoured Car and Armoured Reconnaissance Regiment

7. Tactical characteristics

The tactical characteristics are the same as those of the armoured regiment but there are great differences in emphasis.

(a) Mobility

- (i) *Speed.* The regiment can move very fast on roads and tracks. Its cross country agility is limited compared with that of the armoured regiment.
- (ii) *Silence.* Wheeled vehicles allow silent movement.
- (iii) *Endurance.* The regiment has a radius of action of over 250 miles.
- (iv) *Strategic.* In the armoured reconnaissance regiment one squadron is airportable. All its F echelon vehicles and a small administrative troop can be air landed. Armoured cars can be air transported but are an uneconomic load at present.

(b) Flexibility. Speed of movement and good communications make the regiment very flexible.

(c) Protection. Armour protection is only light. It provides protection against splinters and small arms fire. The regiment relies on stealth and silent mobility for protection.

(d) Firepower. The armoured car is equipped with a gun. This is used for:

- (i) Imposing delay on the enemy.
- (ii) Self defence.

In spite of the power of its gun the armoured car must not be regarded as a tank. It is not suitable for fighting for information.

8. Roles

- (a) Medium reconnaissance of ground and enemy, in depth over a wide frontage.
- (b) To impose delay and inflict casualties on an advancing enemy.

9. Tasks. The regiment's primary task is reconnaissance. It may be given any of the following secondary tasks in general or limited war. Tasks special to operations in support of nuclear weapons and cold war tasks are shown separately.

- (a) Covering a defensive position or withdrawal. It may be grouped with other arms depending on the degree of delay to be imposed.
- (b) Watching an obstacle.
- (c) Watching an exposed flank or gaps between areas of influence.
- (d) Anti airborne operations.
- (e) Escort tasks.
- (f) Independent missions and raids.
- (g) Disrupting the enemy in the pursuit.
- (h) Major traffic control tasks.

10. Special Tasks in global war. These are:

- (a) Quick reconnaissance forward after the destructive nuclear phase.
- (b) Radiac and post strike surveys.
- (c) Escorting nuclear resupply means.

11. Cold war. The regiment is well suited to many tasks in internal security operations, eg,

- (a) Mobile patrols.
- (b) Road blocks and cordons.
- (c) Escorts.
- (d) Communication tasks.

The Airportable Guided Weapon Squadron RAC

12. The squadron has characteristics of mobility, protection and flexibility of the same order as the armoured reconnaissance regiment. It has heavy long range anti tank firepower from its wire guided MALKARA missiles. It has a slow rate of fire and no close support capability.

13. Role. Airportable long range anti tank defence support for a force in limited war.

Specialized Armour

14. The Royal Armoured Corps is responsible for the following specialized equipments:

- (a) Flame throwing tanks.
- (b) Amphibious tanks.
- (c) Giant Viper. Responsibility for this is shared with the Royal Engineers.

In peace, specialized techniques are kept alive. Equipments are tried and developed. In war, specialized units and sub units would be force troops and would be deployed as required.

Limitations of Armoured Troops

15. (a) *Sensitivity to ground.* Steep, soft or close country may prevent the deployment or movement of armour. However, tanks with engineer assistance, can reach many inaccessible places, where their use may have telling effect. In close, or built up areas, armour is vulnerable to enemy close range anti tank weapons. Infantry support is essential for tanks when fighting in these areas.
- (b) *Difficulty in holding ground.* Infantry must work closely with tanks to hold ground for long periods in the face of enemy infantry attacks.
- (c) *Operating at night.* The introduction of night fighting aids gives tanks an increased ability to move and shoot at night. The range of engagement at night is curtailed and close support of infantry assaults is often impossible. Tanks still require close infantry support for protection. For target detection and acquisition the support of all arms is needed.

Administrative Limitations

16. (a) *Dependence on logistic backing*
- (i) The fuel consumption of armoured units is high.
 - (ii) Only relatively few rounds can be carried in AFVs. This restricts expenditure and raises problems of replenishment, particularly during battle. The ammunition is heavy and bulky.
 - (iii) Supply vehicles are at present unable to move freely across country. For sustained supply, roads or tracks or airlift are necessary.
 - (iv) Servicing takes up time. Workshop assistance and spare parts must be provided to back up armoured units.
- (b) *Crew Fatigue.* All troops get tired, but a considerable strain is imposed on AFV crews by continuous operations. Time must be allowed for rest or they will become exhausted.

CHAPTER 5.—ARTILLERY

See Appendixes Q, R, S and T.

Role

1. Artillery has two tactical functions:—

- (a) To destroy the enemy with nuclear weapons as the basis of a commander's plan.
- (b) To support the other arms by establishing such fire supremacy in the battle area with nuclear and/or non-nuclear weapons, that the enemy can neither interfere with our operations nor develop his own effectively.

Artillery fulfils these functions by destroying or neutralizing the enemy's ground or air weapons, by causing casualties to his troops and, ultimately by breaking his will to fight.

Surface to surface artillery

TYPES OF ARTILLERY SUPPORT

2. *Attack*.—In the attack, ~~field branch~~ ^{surface to surface} artillery provides the following types of support:—

- (a) *Preparatory bombardment*—to destroy the enemy's defensive positions, weapons and material; to disrupt his communications, and to demoralize the defenders. This may take the form of a nuclear bombardment or a brief, but intense concentration of non-nuclear fire on carefully selected targets, immediately before the attack.
- (b) *Covering fire*—to neutralize by HE or Smoke all enemy small arms and anti-tank weapons which can bear on the front of our assault. It may take one of the following forms:—
 - (i) Covering fire by observation, generally only in small attacks against local objectives.
 - (ii) Covering fire by timed programme, which consists normally of concentrations on particular targets (pin-point or linear). A barrage may be included in certain circumstances.
 - (iii) Covering fire at call, in the form of concentrations which are prearranged in detail, but without timings.
 - (iv) Impromptu covering fire, by Forward Observation Officers (FOO) accompanying the attack.
- (c) *Defensive fire* beyond the objective.

3. *Defence*.—In defence, ~~field branch~~ ^{surface to surface} artillery provides:—

- (a) *Defensive fire (DF)*, to disorganize the enemy's preparations for attack and to break up his assault. This can be divided into—
 - (i) DF in depth.
 - (ii) Close DF.
- (b) *Support for counter-attacks* (ie, covering fire as in para 2(b)).

4. Attack or Defence.—The following types of support are provided in attack or defence:—

- (a) *Counter bombardment* (CB) to destroy or neutralize the enemy's delivery means. This takes the form of either a nuclear bombardment or concentration of non-nuclear fire.
- (b) *Interdiction* at long range to isolate the battlefield. This takes the form of a nuclear bombardment by long range GW in conjunction with aerial attack.
- (c) *Harassing fire* (HF) to reduce the enemy's morale by interfering with his movement of troops and supplies, and by allowing him no rest to force him to deploy early and thus to lose time. HF may be:—
 - (i) observed fire controlled from the ground or from the air;
 - (ii) predicted fire, brought to bear by day or night on any target within range.
- (d) *Smoke screens*, to blind enemy observations, and so prevent observed fire by his artillery and aimed fire by his small arms and tank weapons; to screen the movements of our troops. As with other forms of support, smoke screens may be fired:—
 - (i) in response to a quick call;
 - (ii) as part of a pre-arranged plan or timed programme.

In either case they are controlled by observation while being fired and for (ii) an alternative HE task is always arranged to meet adverse changes in weather conditions.

Locating

5. LOCATING UNITS

The roles of locating units include combat surveillance, target acquisition, non-communications electronic warfare and the production of survey and meteorological data.

(a) Combat surveillance

Combat surveillance is a responsibility of all arms. The locating units' particular responsibility is concerned with those combat surveillance functions which possess a high target-producing potential. The information obtained is passed to G (Int) staffs by artillery intelligence staffs at formation HQ. Locating combat surveillance functions are carried out by ground surveillance radars and drones.

(b) Target acquisition

(i) Enemy weapons

Locating units, using weapon locating radars, sound ranging equipment and drones, provide information about the location, strength, identity, areas of fire, movement and habits of enemy weapons and weapon systems. Artillery intelligence staffs at formation HQ process this information to enable retaliatory fire to be applied in accordance with the commander's policy and pass enemy weapon intelligence to G (Int) staffs as part of the overall combat intelligence requirement.

(ii) *Other targets*

Locating units will also, mainly by the use of drones, acquire targets other than enemy weapons, within the area of influence of the formation concerned. These will be located to a degree of accuracy sufficient for engagement by our own weapons.

(c) *Non-communications electronic warfare*

When equipment becomes available, locating units will be responsible for non-communications electronic warfare functions which will reduce the enemy's electronic surveillance and target acquisition capability and will ensure the unhampered use of our own capabilities in these fields.

(d) *Survey and Meteorological data*

The locating organization is responsible for the provision of survey and meteorological data for artillery units, and other users, within the area it serves.

Air defence artillery

6. Air defence artillery fulfils its role by providing close defence of certain selected vulnerable points or vulnerable areas, against low and medium altitude air attack; it can also be used in a carpet lay-out to provide a general area defence against reconnaissance aircraft. It must be appreciated that although AD units deploy under the orders of artillery commanders, their fire may be restricted by the orders of the air defence commander, who is normally a RAF officer.

Classification of weapons

7. (a) *Surface to Surface Artillery* ..

Close Support	..	..	25 pr, 105 mm Pack How and 155 mm How (SP)
General support	..	..	5.5 in. and 8 in. How
Free Flight Rocket	..	..	Honest John
SSGW	..	..	Corporal

(b) *Air Defence Artillery*

Low altitude (towed)	..	..	40-mm/FCE 7
SAGW	..	..	Thunderbird

8. For further details see Appendixes R and T.

Tactical control

9. The regiment is normally the fighting unit of close support, general support and GW artillery. The organization of heavy guns and free flight rockets into nuclear regiments permits the de-centralization of command of batteries to subordinate formations. In a set-piece battle, however, the CRA will normally control the fire of the divisional artillery, as well as that of any other artillery placed under his command. In artillery the low altitude air defence tactical unit is normally the battery.

Organization

10. DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY

The divisional artillery is normally commanded by the CRA who with his staff form part of divisional HQ. The scale of close support regiments in the divisional artillery is normally one to each infantry and armoured brigade group respectively. The outline organization of these regiments is identical and is given in Appendix Q.

The function of the CRA is to co-ordinate all artillery resources within the division; he will have under command any artillery allotted by corps which will normally include a nuclear regiment and elements of the corps locating regiment. A division in the strategic reserve will be allotted an independent locating battery and may be allotted a general support regiment on the scale of one battery to each infantry brigade group in the division.

11. BRIGADE GROUP ARTILLERY

Each brigade group, whether infantry, armoured or parachute, has its own affiliated surface to surface artillery regiment.

The concentration of the command and control of brigade group artillery regiments under the CRA is resorted to when it is operationally suitable and economical in resources, see para 10 above.

12. CORPS ARTILLERY

The corps artillery is commanded by the Commander Corps Royal Artillery (CCRA). The basic corps artillery consists of:—

- (a) two corps locating regiments, and
- (b) three nuclear regiments, each of two Honest John, and two 8-in how batteries, normally allotted to divisions.

In addition, it has such force artillery as is placed under its command for particular operations.

13. FORCE ARTILLERY

At the force level there are specialist and reinforcing artillery units held in artillery brigades which are of two kinds organized as follows:—

- (a) *Arty Bde (S-to-S)*.—HQ Arty Bde is designed to command from two to six regiments. Corporal regiments will form part of this type of brigade. Other regiments will be included as required.
- (b) *Arty Bde (AD)*.—This type of brigade consists of low altitude and SAGW regiments. One or more of these brigades may be allotted to a corps depending on the requirement. Each Arty Bde (AD) includes its own control element and has its own signal squadron.

14. AMPHIBIOUS OBSERVATION REGIMENT

This regiment provides observers to control naval gunfire in support of land operations.

15. COMMANDO REGIMENT

This regiment provides close support for Royal Marine Commandos.

CHAPTER 6.—ENGINEERS

Role

1. The task of the Royal Engineers is to assist the Army as a whole to fight, to live and to move. The nature of this task varies considerably with the terrain and type of operation. A number of engineer units of widely different types and a flexible organization are, therefore, required.

Classification of engineer units

2. The main categories of engineer units are as follows:—

- (a) Field
- (b) Engineer resources
- (c) Engineer works services
- (d) Transportation
- (e) Survey
- (f) Bomb disposal
- (g) Courier and postal
- (h) Movement control

In addition, Royal Engineers are also responsible for advising on the visual aspects of camouflage and deception.

Field units

3. *Tasks.* The main tasks of field units are:—

- (a) Bridging;
- (b) Demolitions;
- (c) Constructing and improving roads and tracks, and keeping them open;
- (d) Constructing and clearing obstacles, in particular minefields, in conjunction with other arms;
- (e) Water supply;
- (f) Constructing and improving light air strips and airfields;
- (g) Constructing defences;
- (h) Disposal of unexploded bombs and mines. (See also para 19).

4. *Field squadron.* The field squadron is the basic unit of the Royal Engineers. It has three troops each of which has 39 working numbers. For planning purposes it is assumed that 30 of these numbers will be available on a task. The squadron holds the following plant:—

Medium wheeled tractors	.. .. .	2
Light wheeled tractors	.. .. .	3
Air compressors—trailer mounted	.. .. .	2

It is normal for one field squadron to be provided to support each brigade group, either armoured or infantry. When part of an independent brigade group, the squadron becomes independent and it has additional plant, workshop and stores backing in the form of a park troop.

5. *Field park squadron.* Each divisional HQ has allotted to it one field park squadron. The role of this unit is the collection, holding and distribution of the engineer stores, equipment and plant required by the remainder of the divisional engineers and of the defence stores and tools required by all arms of the division. The corps field park squadron carries out a similar role for all engineer units in the corps and corps troops.

6. *HQ Divisional Engineers.* Each divisional HQ includes a Commander Royal Engineers (CRE) with a small staff. The CRE commands the engineer troops in the division and is responsible for the coordination of engineer effort in the area controlled by divisional HQ. Field squadrons are normally placed in support of brigade groups but may for a particular operation be placed under command.

7. *Corps engineers.* The engineer group is allotted as basic corps troops. It consists of:—

- (a) HQ engineer group
- (b) Two corps engineer regiments
- (c) One corps field park squadron.

Corps engineer regiments are organized into a HQ and three field squadrons. The squadrons have the same establishment as the divisional field squadrons. The main role of the corps troops engineers is to release the squadrons in divisions for their primary tasks, ie, direct support of the brigade group, by relieving them of the responsibility for carrying out the larger engineer tasks in the corps area such as road maintenance or the replacement of assault bridging by more permanent structures. Where major tasks arise in a divisional area necessitating the use of a number of field squadrons, eg, a major demolition programme, squadrons from corps engineer regiments may be placed under command of the divisional HQ to reinforce the brigade group squadrons. An armoured engineer squadron may be included in the corps engineer order of battle for allotment to divisions as required.

8. *Armoured engineers.* Originally armoured engineer squadrons were designed for opening beach exits in the 1944 Normandy landings. It is now accepted that they should provide engineer support for armour in all phases for war. Their main tasks in this role are:—

- (a) Opening up routes for tanks through debris and across obstacles under fire.
- (b) The provision of demolition and other engineer parties in armoured vehicles.

The basic equipment of the armoured engineer squadron is the assault vehicle RE (AVRE), which is a tank of current type modified to suit their special employment. The AVRE has a 6.5 inch assault gun and can also be fitted with:—

- (c) Bulldozer blades.
- (d) Fascine. A bundle of chespalang about 8-ft. diameter used for crossing ditches.
- (e) Equipment, Mine Clearing No. 2, Mark 1, consisting of an explosive filled hose carried in a special trailer from which it is launched by rockets across a minefield and then detonated. (Commonly called the Giant Viper).

Amdt 3/May/63

- (f) Sledge, towed behind a tank or AVRE, with load capacity of about 2 tons.

The armoured engineer squadron is also equipped with ARKs (tanks modified to be used as bridges in shallow gaps), bridgelayers and Armoured Recovery Vehicles (ARV) with jib crane attachment. The squadron consists of two AVRE troops (four AVREs each), one bridge laying troops (six bridge layers) and an ARK troop (four ARKs). The grouping of the equipment into composite troops can be arranged to meet specific operational tasks.

Engineer resources

9. *Task.* The role of the Engineer resources organization is to supply the Army with engineer stores, plant and spares of the type and quantities required at the right places at the right time. This is achieved by a combination of imports into the theatre and the development of local resources.

10. *Organization.* The organization and type of engineer resources units employed in the field varies with the scale of the operations. In a major conflict, as might be expected in NW Europe, an advanced engineer stores regiment would be required to supply the corps and divisional field park squadrons. In more limited operations this function would be carried out by an engineer resources squadron. In addition specialist teams RE eg, well boring, engineer procurement, are attached to field squadrons as required to give specialist technical advice.

Works services

11. *Role.* The engineer works service in war is responsible for all military constructional work behind areas of formations.

12. *Tasks.* The work includes:—

- (a) The construction of all permanent fortifications, military buildings and installations.
- (b) The provision of accommodation services.
- (c) The construction and repair of bulk fuel installations and pipelines.
- (d) The construction and maintenance of military roads and bridges.
- (e) The construction and maintenance of airfields, railways and port facilities. (Although these tasks may well be carried out by field units; in the latter two cases working in conjunction with transportation units).

In war the types of units which may be employed in carrying out these tasks are:—

CRE (Works)—controlling unit

Works section RE

Specialist team RE (Airfield and road reconnaissance and construction)
(bulk petroleum project)
(power station repair and operation)

These non-organic units may be grouped in various ways depending on the type of task, dispersion of tasks and number envisaged. They will be controlled by the senior engineer with the formation.

13. The main function of these units is to provide technical advice and supervision to organic units engaged in construction and maintenance tasks within the formation. In addition they supervise directly employed labour engaged on construction work.

14. In peace the provision of accommodation in permanent stations in which the Army is deployed is the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works. The Royal Engineers carry out projects and provide works service support in emergencies when civilians are unable to do so.

Transportation

15. *Tasks.* The main tasks of the transportation service of the Royal Engineers are the maintenance of a force through ports or beaches and the operation and maintenance of a rail and inland water transport L of C.

16. *Port Task Force (PTF).* This is a force designed to afford assistance in the working of damaged ports, small ports, harbours or hards and, in an emergency, trans-shipment over beaches. It is a force of all services of which the engineer component is the port regiment.

17. Organizations

(a) Port units are organized on a functional troop basis, covering stevedore, lighterage and port maintenance. Up to four of these troops are commanded by a headquarters port squadron. A port Regiment may consist of two or three port squadrons.

(b) The basic railway unit is a railway squadron, three of which may be grouped together under a small HQ as a railway regiment. Communications are provided by a signal squadron (railway communications) of the Royal Corps of Signals.

Survey

18. It is the task of the survey service to provide the maps and topographical survey data which the Army and the RAF require.

Bomb disposal

19. Engineer bomb disposal units are responsible for reconnaissance, recognition, rendering safe and disposal of unexploded enemy bombs and missiles.

Courier and postal services

20. This is an Engineer responsibility and there are courier and postal units for all formations (see Chapter 10 para. 37).

Movement control

21. Although movement control is a normal "Q" staff function, movement control units which execute the staff orders, are manned by Royal Engineer personnel.

CHAPTER 7.—SIGNALS

Introduction

1. Signal communications are the chief medium by which commanders exercise command and control. Communications are an essential function of command and form part of the fighting resources at the disposal of commanders.

2. Modern war relies on increasingly sophisticated signal equipment at all levels on the battlefield. In addition, the employment of small groups of all arms operating over greatly increased distances emphasizes the increased importance of signal communications to commanders. If the standard of operation, maintenance and security of these communications is not of the highest order, the enemy will be materially helped to win the battle, and our commanders will be restricted in the full use of their nuclear weapons. Commanders and staffs must therefore use communications to the maximum advantage as they do other fighting resources. It is the responsibility of signal commanders to advise on how this can best be achieved.

Main roles of Royal Signals

3. Royal Signals are responsible for:—

- (a) The co-ordination and provision of communications (radio, line, radio relay, signals despatch service (SDS)) down to HQs of units eg, infantry battalions and armoured regiments. However, this is a general statement only, for owing to increases in ranges over which communications are now required, Royal Signals also provide communications below the HQ of some units eg, the corps locating regiment.
- (b) Provision, installation and maintenance, but not operation, of all landlines and terminal equipment for the RN and RAF overseas.
- (c) Technical supervision of all army signal communications.
- (d) First line repair of all signal equipment used by all arms except REME, and field repair of all signal equipment held by most Royal Signals units.
- (e) Advice and help in training signallers of all arms and services.
- (f) Technical aspects of forces broadcasting.
- (g) In war, providing press communications.
- (h) Installation and maintenance of special equipment for operation rooms.
- (j) The army strategic network (COMCAN).
- (k) Signals Despatch Service (SDS).

Other roles

4. In addition to the responsibilities detailed in para. 3 above, Royal Signals are also responsible for:—

- (a) The co-ordination of communications aspects of electronic warfare in the Army.
- (b) Production and issue of call signs, NIS and address groups.
Production and issue of codes and ciphers.
- (d) Control and provision of cipher equipment and cipher personnel.

- (e) Allocation and assignment of radio frequencies.
- (f) Provision of units for interception of enemy radio traffic.
- (g) Radio deception.
- (h) Provision and distribution of stores for special signal projects eg, main trunk cable routes and fixed radio stations.
- (j) Advice to the General Staff on the allocation of major items of signal stores and equipment which are scarce, or are required for special tasks, and on communications security.
- (k) Signal Work Services (SWS) worldwide.

Organization of Royal Signal units (See Appendix V)

5. (a) *Brigade group.* The brigade group signal squadron provides radio, some line communications and SDS down to the HQ of units; radio and radio relay rear link terminals to higher formation HQ. A signal centre is established at brigade group HQ. An independent parachute brigade group has an independent parachute brigade group signal squadron organized on a special establishment.
- (b) *Division.* The divisional signal regiment provides radio, radio relay and SDS from main to rear divisional HQ and down to brigade group HQs. Signal centres are established at main and rear divisional HQ.
- (c) *Corps.* The organization at corps HQ includes two regiments. They are:—
 - (i) Signal regiment (corps). This provides all communication facilities (less single channel radio) between all parts of corps HQ and subordinate formations and units under direct command.
 - (ii) Signal regiment (corps radio). This provides:—
 - (aa) single channel radio facilities for corps HQ.
 - (bb) Communications for air support.
 - (cc) an EW squadron with a jammer, DF and intercept capability.
- (d) *Force.* The force signal regiment is air portable and provides the following facilities for force HQ:—
 - (i) radio from force HQ to brigade group HQ.
 - (ii) a radio relay and SDS capability to brigade group HQ where distance permits.
 - (iii) radio (RTT) links to UK, higher formations, forward bases, COMCAN terminal, press and political agencies.
- (e) *Comm Z.* The communication zone signal regiment provides the following facilities:—
 - (i) trunk communications by means of radio relay, backed up by HF radio, to main and rear corps HQ and forward and rear area HQ. Also carrier cable circuits between elements of force HQ.
 - (ii) communications to base and flank forces by means of HF long range radio.
 - (iii) reserve radio for use in the event of failure of the main communications system.

- (f) *Air formation signals.* Air formation signal units provide communications at all overseas RAF HQ and airfields. An air formation signal regiment may be responsible for a varying number of airfields. In each theatre air formation signal units are controlled by a chief air formation signal officer who is responsible to the RAF, but who maintains close liaison on communications problems with the chief signal officers in his area.
- (g) *Miscellaneous reserve army units.* The following units with special tasks are included in the reserve army ORBAT:—
 - (i) *Press communications signal squadron.* Provides independent communication facilities to enable war correspondents to avoid delay caused by military traffic at force HQ.
 - (ii) *Railway communications signal squadron.* Provides communications for control of rail movement from port or main base to forward bases.
 - (iii) *Port task force signal squadron.* Provides communications between port task force HQ, ports, beaches and transit area.

Signal commanders and advisers

- 6. (a) At division HQ, the commander, Royal Signals (CR SIGS) commands the divisional signal regiment and is the signal staff adviser to the divisional commander. In the same way, the brigade group signal squadron commander is the signal staff adviser to his brigade commander.
- (b) At corps there is a commander, corps Royal Signals (CCR SIGS) with his own staff. He is responsible for:—
 - (i) Co-ordination of all communications within the corps, and command of corps signal units.
 - (ii) Advice to the corps commander on all communication matters.
 - (iii) Co-ordination of electronic warfare (communication aspects)
 - (iv) Liaison with other Services and provision of certain communications for them.
 - (v) Representing army interests on joint communication boards.
 - (vi) All corps matters pertaining to Royal Signals.
- (c) At force a commander force signals commands the signal regiment, the force trunk signal regiment and the force troops signal regiment. The chief signal officer at force HQ advises the C-in-C on all signal matters.
- (d) In the communications zone, a commander communication zone signals, commands the operating signal regiments and trunk signal regiments, the number being dependent upon the size of the communications zone. These include units for railway communications, air defence, air supply and signal security. The chief signal officer at communications zone headquarters advises the staff on all signal matters.

(1) Air formation signals. Air formation signal units provide communications at all overseas RAF HQ and airfields. An air formation signal regiment may be responsible for a varying number of airfields. In each theatre air formation signal units are controlled by a chief air formation signal officer who is responsible to the RAF, but who maintains close liaison on communications problems with the chief signal officers in his area.

(2) Miscellaneous reserve army units. The following units with special tasks are included in the reserve army ORBAT:—

- (i) Press communications signal squadron. Provides independent communication facilities to enable war correspondents to avoid delay caused by military traffic at force HQ.
- (ii) Railway communications signal squadron. Provides communications for control of rail movement from port or main base to forward bases.
- (iii) Port task force signal squadron. Provides communications between port task force HQ, ports, beaches and transit areas.

Signal commanders and advisers

(a) At division HQ, the commander, Royal Signals (CR SIGS) commands the divisional signal regiment and is the signal staff adviser to the divisional commander. In the same way, the brigade group signal squadron commander is the signal staff adviser to his brigade commander.

(b) At corps there is a commander, corps Royal Signals (CCR SIGS) with his own staff. He is responsible for:—

- (i) Co-ordination of all communications within the corps and command of corps signal units.
- (ii) Advice to the corps commander on all communication matters.
- (iii) Co-ordination of electronic warfare (communication aspects).
- (iv) Liaison with other services and provision of certain communications for them.
- (v) Representing army interests on joint communication boards.
- (vi) All corps matters pertaining to Royal Signals.

(c) At force a commander force signals commands the signal regiment, the force trunk signal regiment and the force troops signal regiment. The chief signal officer at force HQ advises the C-in-C on all signal matters.

(d) In the communications zone, a commander communication zone signals commands the operating signal regiments and trunk signal regiments, the number being dependent upon the size of the communications zone. These include units for railway communications, air defence, air supply and signal security. The chief signal officer at communications zone headquarters advises the staff on all signal matters.

CHAPTER 8.—INFANTRY

See Appendixes W, W(i) and X

Role

1. The task of the infantry is to close with the enemy and, with the support of other arms, to destroy him. To this end the infantry battalion is equipped with the necessary weapons to give it the capability of sustained fighting as a self-contained unit.
2. To carry out its task in battle, the infantry will normally be supported by tanks, artillery and engineers. In addition, support may also come from units of the Royal Navy or Royal Air Force.
3. Nuclear war, or operations conducted under the threat of nuclear weapons, will, with one exception, make no difference to what has been stated in the above paragraphs. The exception is that the infantry will play a major role in obtaining surveillance over the enemy and in containing him so that he presents a target for our own nuclear weapons. To this end, the equipment needed by the infantry will be more complicated and varied than before and will include armoured personnel carriers, radar, infra red and other new weapons and equipment.

Organization

4. The infantry is organized into battalions which may be of three different types:—
 - (a) Infantry battalion—organization shown in Appx W
 - (b) APC infantry battalion—organization shown in Appx W(i)
 - (c) Parachute battalion—organization shown in Appx X.

Equipment

5. The weapons with which the infantry battalion fights fall into three categories:—
 - (a) *Personal weapons*
 - Rifle 7.62 mm L1A1 and bayonet
 - Sub-machine gun
 - 36 Grenade
 - (b) *Rifle platoon weapons*
 - Light Machine Gun (LMG) being replaced by the General Purpose Machine Gun (GPMG)
 - 2-inch Mortar
 - Section anti-tank weapon (Energa)
 - 3.5-inch Rocket Launcher
 - Anti-tank and anti-personnel mines.
- } To be replaced shortly by an improved shoulder-controlled platoon/section anti-tank weapon, the Carl Gustav

(a) Company weapons

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 3-inch Mortar to be replaced by 81-mm Mortar | } support
weapons |
| 120-mm anti-tank gun (MOBAT) to be replaced by
WOMBAT | |
| Three conversion kits to each company for converting any three
GPMGs to the sustained fire role—GPMG (SF). | |

Mobility

6. In battle the mobility of the infantry will normally dictate the speed of operations. In an infantry brigade group when battalions are not equipped with APCs only a limited amount of 2nd-line transport is available to lift the infantry. Most men have to march. The distance which marching troops can be expected to cover in a day will vary between 10 and 25 miles, depending on the climate, the ground, and the freshness and training of the troops. Along roads or tracks their normal speed is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the hour.

7. Battalions equipped with FV 432 APCs have the same degree of cross-country mobility as tanks, slightly less with the interim Saracen APC.

8. The APC is designed to provide infantry with the tactical mobility and flexibility, which are lacking when they are operating dismounted. The following are some of their major roles:—

- (a) To form a part of the mobile striking force in the advance or encounter battle.
- (b) To carry infantry close, on to or through the enemy's defensive positions in the attack.
- (c) To create a mobile defence, with particular emphasis upon the selection of alternative positions and the speedily mounted counter-attack.
- (d) In withdrawal, to facilitate a clean break in contact with the enemy, and the speedy adoption of the next position.

9. The APC is a means of carrying infantry across a battlefield to the place where they are wanted, in the best possible shape and as fast as possible. There will be occasions when it may act in a fighting capacity eg, when its machine-gun is used to give covering fire to an attack.

10. Infantry can also be carried on tanks for short distances, when the tactical situation permits.

Capabilities

11. It is almost impossible to generalize on the tasks which may be within the capabilities of the infantry, and the following figures are given as a guide only for non-nuclear war:—

Defence A battalion may hold an area approximately 1,000 to 1,500 metres square in normal European country.

Attack A battalion may attack on a frontage of 800 to 1,200 metres, depending on the scale of opposition, and on whether the attack is made in daylight, moonlight or darkness. An attack may be carried to a depth of 2,000 metres by day and 1,000 metres by night from the forward enemy defences.

It must be borne in mind that these figures are very approximate and will always depend on a large number of factors such as the types of ground, conditions of the enemy, quantity of support available and the state of the battalion carrying out the operation.

Amdt 3/May/63

12. Nuclear war will necessitate a far greater degree of dispersion on the battlefield and the employment of infantry together with the important task of surveillance referred to in para 3 above can be summarized as:—

Defence The occupation of normal defensive positions will only invite destruction by enemy nuclear weapons. Infantry, in close co-operation with tanks, will be required to fight a more fluid battle moving quickly from hides to previously reconnoitred positions which may have been prepared, with the aim of forcing the enemy to concentrate and present a worthwhile nuclear target. In these circumstances a battalion may well have to operate on a frontage of between 6000 to 9000 metres and with a similar depth.

Attack In offensive operations tanks and infantry in APCs are likely to be required to make far deeper penetrations and on wider frontages than those referred to in para 11 above in support of our own nuclear strikes.

CHAPTER 9.—LAND/AIR WARFARE

PART 1.—AIRBORNE FORCES AND INDEPENDENT PARACHUTE BRIGADE GROUP

1. Airborne forces are those units whose primary purpose is to make assault landings from the air. Their method of landing is normally by parachute.

2. Characteristics of airborne forces

- (a) *Strategic mobility.* Speed and range of aircraft give a wide choice of objectives. In the initial landings surprise can almost always be achieved and local superiority obtained over the enemy. Once surprise is lost rapid build up by air and land routes must be made to deal with the enemy concentrations and reactions subsequent to a drop.
- (b) *Effect on morale.* The threat of vertical envelopment, the sudden appearance overhead of an airborne force in mass, or news of airborne landings in the middle of a defence system has serious effects on the morale of enemy troops and commanders.
- (c) *Vulnerability of transport aircraft.* Transport aircraft are comparatively slow, unarmed and unarmoured. In the approach to a dropping zone (DZ) they must reduce height and speed and adopt a straight, steady flying course necessary for the proper launching of parachutists and material.
- (d) *Weather restrictions.* Incidence of landing casualties will rise sharply in winds of more than 25 miles an hour. Winds of five to ten miles an hour are ideal for heavy dropping.
- (e) *Vulnerability on landing.* A parachute brigade group can drop from its aircraft in less than 15 minutes, but a well trained parachute battalion will take ~~45 minutes to one hour~~ ^{30-45 minutes} by day, and ~~90 minutes or more~~ ^{45-60 minutes} by night to reorganize as a fighting unit.
- (f) *Lack of fire power.* Aircraft availability may be limited. This will mean shortages in heavy weapons and ammunition, with a resultant weakness in firepower. Being without armoured support they may be particularly vulnerable to enemy tanks.
- (g) *Lack of tactical mobility.* The difficulty of carrying adequate transport severely limits an airborne force's mobility on the ground. Although the aim should always be to link up with or reinforce an airborne force rapidly, a properly balanced airborne force is capable of operating on its own for some time provided adequate resupply can be arranged.

3. Organization and equipment

The main component of airborne forces is the parachute brigade group. This is organized on similar lines to an infantry brigade group, but has a number of special units:—

- (a) *An Independent Company:* equipped and established for pathfinder duties and protection of dropping zones (DZ) during descent of their associated main force. On completion of these duties it is designed to take on a reconnaissance role for the brigade.

- (b) *A Parachute Platoon RASC*: provides RASC personnel to layout and organize DZs and clear from them all supplies delivered in re-supply operations.
- (c) *Two Field Surgical Teams*: comprise parachute trained personnel who are equipped to undertake limited surgical operations during the critical period between the parachute assault and the opening up of aeromedical or land evacuation between the assaulting parachute formation and the main force.
- (d) *Airborne Forces Liaison Sections*: one is formed for each airfield from which its associated force is operating. Designed to assist and organize airfield procedure, loading and emplaning.

4. In addition to these special units there are some variations in the brigade headquarters and units:—

- (a) *The Parachute Brigade Headquarters*: consists of the following officers:—

Commander	BRASCO
Deputy Commander (Colonel)	
Brigade Major	BOO
GSO II (Air)	BEME
GSO III (Ops)	Courier and Postal Adviser
GSO III (Int)	Staff Paymaster
GSO III (Liaison)	Brigade Education Officer
DAA and QMG	ACC Catering Adviser
SC "A"	

- (b) *Artillery*. The parachute light regiment is equipped with 105 mm guns.
- (c) *Engineers*. The independent parachute squadron RE is allotted tasks similar to those of the field squadron in the infantry brigade group. It consists of three troops and a park troop. Some plant equipments are parachutable.
- (d) *Signals*. The parachute signal squadron contains two tentacles for calling for offensive air support and for radio rear link communication with joint/air controlling headquarters.

5. An independent parachute squadron RAC is also being formed. This squadron will be equipped with Malkara missiles mounted on air droppable 1-ton launcher vehicles. Although not an integral part of a parachute brigade it would have to be allotted to it in an assault if enemy armour was likely to be met.

6. Heavy dropping

- (a) Having landed in an assault operation, a parachute brigade group or unit will receive its equipment by parachute. This form of supply is known as heavy dropping.
- (b) The whole conception of heavy dropping is based on tail loading aircraft. Aircraft used for this purpose are:
 - Blackburn Beverley
 - Argosy C Mk I.
 - C 130 Hercules (USAF)

- (c) Equipment ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1-ton vehicles, trailers of equivalent capacity, 105 mm guns and battalion anti-tank guns can be dropped by parachute. Normally a parachutable load is a combination of equipment such as vehicle/gun, trailer/gun, vehicle/trailer and so forth. The governing factors which decide the load are operational requirements and platform capacity.
- (d) Heavy drop loads are lashed to an equipment known as the medium stressed platform. This equipment is capable of carrying a maximum load of 12,000 lb. It is unusual however to find platforms loaded for more than about 8,500 lb, since load combinations over this weight although still within the platform's weight limits are too bulky to fit on to it.
- (e) The medium stressed platform with its load lashed to it is automatically extracted from the rear of the aircraft by an extractor parachute which is released by remote control by the pilot when over the DZ. The development of main parachutes and the opening of air bags, to absorb shock on landing, are entirely automatic, development taking place immediately after total extraction.
- (f) A small number of heavy stressed platforms are also being produced, capable of taking up to 24,000 lb. These are in the main designed to take the engineer plan loads which may be required by an airborne force.
- (g) In addition to receiving heavy equipment by parachute an airborne force will normally require resupply by air. This may be done by lashing stores and/or supplies to platforms which are then dropped in the same way as the medium stressed platform. Platforms used for this purpose are; unlike the medium stressed platform reasonably inexpensive and if necessary expendable; weight limits are normally up to 8,000 lb. The other main method of aerial resupply would be by the container 1-ton (aerial delivery).

Air transported forces

7. Air transported forces consist of any ground force units, which are moved by air to a theatre or area of operations. The principle of designing new army equipment so that as much as possible can be air transported, and the increasing payload and loading facilities of modern aircraft, is resulting in more and more army units being air transportable with the minimum of modification of their equipment.

Characteristics

8. Air transported forces move by air to the battle area but land within or behind a defended perimeter. They are not required to fight until after reorganization on the ground and the airstrips on which they land should be immune from enemy small arms fire and, if possible, field artillery fire in view of the vulnerability of transport aircraft on the ground.

9. Transport aircraft require airstrips or airfields on which to land and proper night flying facilities by night. The rate of building up of an air transported force is therefore slower than that of an airborne force, since the landing rate is limited by the airstrip capacity.

10. Air transported forces land in tactical sub-units and their assembly on the ground is therefore quicker than that of airborne forces. Assembly areas must be detailed close to, but just clear of, the airstrips to which troops will move immediately after deplaning.

Possible roles

11. Since the tactical air move of air transported forces is simply another means of moving up to battle area, they may be used in any phase of the battle, provided suitable airstrips exist in the forward area. However they are particularly suitable for:—

- (a) Quick reinforcement of a threatened area or relief of a besieged force.
- (b) The follow up of an airborne force either in operations with a main force or in the development of an airhead.
- (c) The rapid move of reinforcements, particularly between theatres or over long distances.
- (d) Aid to the civil power. In an extended overseas theatre air transported troops can be moved quickly to any trouble centre from a central base.

PART II.—THE ARMY AIR CORPS

Role

1. The task of the Army Air Corps is to provide intimate aerial reconnaissance and liaison support for the Army, using light fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft.

Organization

2. The outline organization of AAC units and workshops REME are at Appendix Y. This organization is based on major war conditions; it should, however, meet the requirements of both cold and limited war.

3. The basic sub-unit of the AAC is the flight, of which there are two types; reconnaissance and liaison.

- (a) *Reconnaissance Flight* commanded by a captain affiliated to a brigade group and normally a sub-unit of a light aircraft squadron HQ or Wing HQ.
- (b) *Liaison Flight* commanded by a captain normally affiliated to a corps and a theatre HQ although this is dependent on the theatre requirements. Liaison flights are normally sub-units of a light aircraft squadron HQ or Wing HQ.
- (c) *Independent Flight*. Where either a reconnaissance or liaison flight cannot, for geographical reasons, conveniently form part of a light aircraft squadron, it becomes independent. It is similar in organization to a normal flight but is commanded by a major and has an increase in general duty and servicing personnel.
- (d) *Light Aircraft Squadron HQ* commanded by a major, on the scale of one to each divisional HQ. It commands the flights of the brigade groups in the division.

- (e) *Wing HQ* commanded by a lieutenant colonel, on the scale of one to each theatre where two or more squadrons are deployed. It acts as co-ordinating HQ for all army aviation matters in the theatre. Where only one squadron is deployed in a theatre, that squadron will normally be commanded by a lieutenant colonel and will carry out the functions of a wing HQ within the theatre.

4. All aircraft tradesmen REME are trained at the Army Air Corps Centre for the Aircraft Servicing Regiment REME. The sub-units in the AAC organization are:

- (a) *Light Aircraft Flight Workshop* commanded by a staff sergeant with each reconnaissance and liaison flight, carries out the 1st line servicing of aircraft of the parent flight, and unit repairs to the wheeled vehicles of the flight.
- (b) *Independent Light Aircraft Flight Workshop* commanded by a WO1, with each independent flight, carries out the 1st and 2nd line servicing of aircraft of the parent flight, and unit repairs to the wheeled vehicles of the flight.
- (c) *Light Aircraft Squadron Workshop* commanded by a captain, with each light aircraft squadron, carries out the 2nd line servicing of aircraft of the parent squadron, and unit repairs to the wheeled vehicles of the squadron.

5. Apart from a small permanent AAC cadre, both officer and NCO pilots are drawn from volunteers from all arms of the Service. After training they complete a flying tour with AAC and then return to their own regiments or corps. They are eligible and are encouraged to volunteer for subsequent tours with AAC, after a period of regimental duty.

All pilot training is carried out at the Army Air Corps Centre. It consists of basic training in fixed wing aircraft followed by operational training in either fixed wing or rotary wing aircraft.

6. Reserved.

Tasks of the AAC

7. Reconnaissance

- (a) Aerial observation, in particular the observation and control of artillery fire.
- (b) Specialist reconnaissance for RAC, Infantry, RE and R Sigs.
- (c) General reconnaissance for all arms.
- (d) Aerial photography.
- (e) Traffic control.
- (f) Target marking or acting as forward air controller.
- (g) Radiological survey.

8. Liaison

- (a) Communication and liaison flying, in particular to assist the exercise of command.
- (b) The collection and evacuation of casualties from the forward areas.
- (c) The carriage and aerial supply of light tactical stores.
 - (i) Radio sets and radar spares.
 - (ii) Food and medical supplies for isolated units or patrols.
- (d) SDS.

Problems arising from use of light aircraft

9. *Concealment.* All aircraft and landing strips must be easily camouflaged because of their close proximity to formation HQ to which they are affiliated. It is therefore essential that all aircraft are as small as their primary role will allow. The fixed wing aircraft must have as good a short take off and landing (STOL) performance as possible in order that the landing strips can be of minimum size.

Landing strips must be sited carefully and inconspicuously and a skilful use of ground must be employed by pilots when approaching to land or leaving the area after take off, in order to avoid revealing the location of strips.

10. Fuel consumption

- (a) Piston engines. Although fuel consumption is considerably less than with the equivalent gas turbine engine, for a specific engine performance, the piston engine *weight* is greater. It also requires special fuel.
- (b) Gas turbine engines. These engines have the highest power/weight ratio but have a higher fuel consumption. They can operate on standard MT fuels, thus easing the supply problem.

11. *Maintenance.* An aircraft requires considerably more maintenance than other common user vehicles in the Army. The fewer types of aircraft to maintain the smaller is the administrative tail of the flight.

12. Comparison of Rotary Wing/Fixed Wing Aircraft

<i>Rotary Wing</i>	<i>Fixed Wing</i>
Better capability in bad weather under visual flight conditions	Better night flying ability at present
More maintenance/hours flown	Better for photography (less vibration)
More costly	Better endurance/range
More noisy	No hover ability
Hovering ability	STOL ability only
VTOL ability	

13. *Crew fatigue.* A considerable strain is imposed on pilots of light aircraft and they must be allowed time for rest.

14. *Vulnerability.* Vulnerability can be reduced to some extent by use of armour plate and pilots' body armour. "Nap of the earth" flying techniques reduce the time during which aircraft are exposed to hostile fire and also give misleading indications from aircraft noise.

Aircraft types

15. For reasons of operational efficiency, tactical flexibility, ease of maintenance, spares backing, pilot training and availability, it would obviously be ideal to have only one type of aircraft in the AAC. However, for reasons of financial economy and differing operating conditions throughout the world, the most practical solution in the immediate future must be to have both fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft in each sub-unit.

16. The requirements for these types as follows:—

- (a) *Reconnaissance.*—One pilot and up to ~~two~~ passengers/observers.
- (b) *Liaison.*—One pilot and five passengers or two stretcher cases and one sitting patient or 1,000 lb of stores.

PART III.—TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT

Introduction

1. Joint Army/RAF action is necessary for the successful conduct of operations.
2. This section is designed to illustrate:—
 - (a) How the Army and RAF are interdependent and the Army is responsible for certain RAF requirements.
 - (b) The organization set up by all three Services to provide air support at the right place at the right time.
 - (c) The channel of communication and the system of controlling air support.
 - (d) Methods of requesting air support.

Division of responsibilities

3. The Army's requirements from a tactical air force are as follows:—
 - (a) Freedom from effective interference by enemy air action.
 - (b) Air reconnaissance by visual, photo or electronic means.
 - (c) Air attacks on ground targets affecting the land battle, both tactical and strategical.
 - (d) Miscellaneous tasks (communication flights, emergency air supply, casualty evacuation, air transport roles).
4. The Army's contribution to the tactical air force is as follows:—
 - (a) Provision of forward airfields in conjunction with the air force.
 - (b) Protection of forward airfield in conjunction with the air force.
 - (c) Some communications (line and air support signals units).
 - (d) Supply (common users items) to within an accepted distance of RAF installations.
 - (e) Carriage of stores.
 - (f) Movement control.
 - (g) Visual navigational aids and identification of own troops.
 - (h) Provision of GLOs to RAF units connected with air support.

Tactical air force (TAF)

5. *Organization.*—A tactical air force will normally be operating with an army group and will consist of the following elements:—

- (a) HQ.
 - (b) Control agencies.
 - (c) Wings.
6. The tasks of the tactical air force are:—
- (a) Support of the theatre counter air counter atomic interdiction and tactical plans.
 - (b) The provision of adequate reconnaissance.
 - (c) The provision of nuclear and conventional air support for ground forces.

- (d) The establishment of a complete and fully integrated air defence system.

The conduct of air support operations

7. Specialist army staffs are provided at corps and ~~army group~~ ^{FORCE} level (and at certain divisions that may operate independently), and are known as G(Ops) air. To ensure the thorough interchange of information on which efficient conduct of a battle depends, the G(Ops) air staff works alongside G(Ops) and G(Int) at these levels and, at ~~army group~~ ^{FORCE} level where there is a joint ground force/air force HQ, also in the closest conjunction with the air staff. In addition, at ~~army group~~ ^{FORCE} level the appointment of a GS02 (Int) air reconnaissance has been authorized.

Ground liaison group

8. There are ground liaison sections at all RAF close support airfields under the operational control of G(Ops) air, attached to all wings engaged in land/air warfare and certain other RAF units. The duties of ground liaison officers in ground liaison sections include:—

- (a) Representing their military commander (normally G(Ops) air at army group).
- (b) Portraying the military situation to the local air force commander, staff and pilots.
- (c) Briefing and interrogating aircrews.
- (d) Reporting on results of missions to their military commander.

9. *Carrier borne ground liaison group.*—A ground liaison section is established on board each RN aircraft carrier in commission (See para 17).

Air support signal units

10. An air support signal unit of appropriate size provides direct communication between forward formations or units and the offensive support tasking agency and between the latter and tactical airfields.

11. An air support signal unit may provide any of the following communications:—

- ~~TACTICAL AIR REQUEST NET~~
- (a) ~~Air request net~~—the forward links from tasking agency to corps, divisions and brigades, and occasionally to units, for these links, tentacles are provided which have the following sets:—
 - (i) HF set for communication to tasking agency.
 - (ii) HF set for FAC communication with local formation or unit command net.
 - (iii) VHF/UHF set for communication to aircraft (~~UHF sets will start coming into service in 1961~~).
 - (iv) Receiver for tac/R broadcast, transmitted from army group HQ.

Note.—For types of messages passed on support nets see para 12 below.

- (b) GLO nets—rear links from tasking agency to tactical airfields, for communication with ground liaison officers.

Amdt 3/May/63

Tactical Air Request Net

12. This net is normally used for passing the following types of message:—

Requests for offensive air support

Replies to air support requests

Forward line own troops (FLOT) messages.

Urgent reconnaissance requests.

Forward air controller (FAC)

13. Aircraft operating in close support of ground forces may be directed on to targets by a forward air controller. The FAC will normally be an army officer of the unit supported who has been specially trained for the role, or possibly a RN or RAF pilot.

Method of obtaining immediate close air support

14. Requests may be initiated by any army formation (and in certain cases by units), to the tasking agency, using the "Air Request Message" form for transmission over the tactical air request net.

AIR ALERT

15. Aircraft on air alert may be allotted to a formation so that they are immediately available in the air for a period for opportunity targets. They will normally be in contact with and briefed by an FAC with a forward formation. They may be maintained throughout the day by constantly replacing aircraft in the air.

Air alerts may well be used, especially from carriers in small, limited war operations, as the most rapid method of response; they are, however, expensive in aircraft hours and should be used only in particularly important and urgent situations.

BOMB LINE

16. The bomb line is a line selected on the map which is easy to identify on the ground, arranged, if possible, to follow well defined geographical features, forward of which air forces are free to attack within the overall joint/air-ground plan without danger to or reference to the ground forces. Behind this line all attacks must be co-ordinated with the appropriate ground force commander.

It may be selected either by:—

- (a) the tasking agency (ASOC) on consideration of the latest position of our own forward troops, or**
- (b) the lowest army formation having air representation, for final approval by ASOC.**

Air support by the Fleet Air Arm

17. (a) In certain types of amphibious operations the Fleet Air Arm may be called upon to provide some or all of the tactical air support of armies. In particular they may be needed to bridge the gap in fire support which arises around H hour, when ship bombardment must be lifted for fear of endangering our troops and before land artillery is deployed.
- (b) The command and control organization of an amphibious assault are such that the procedure for a formation demanding support is virtually the same as in the normal ground battle. The type of support provided is the same and the time taken to provide it is of a similar order.
- (c) Fleet Air Arm aircraft may also provide support from a sea flank on behalf of ground forces already fully established, as was done in Korea. In this case naval air effort will probably be controlled through the normal tactical forces control ashore, modified as necessary, to include naval representation and extra communications.
- (d) Fleet Air Arm aircraft will normally operate from aircraft carriers.

CHAPTER 10.—THE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES OF THE ARMY

Introduction

1. The administrative services of the Army are designed to supply and maintain the material, physical, mental and spiritual needs of the fighting troops.

2. The administrative staff lays down the policy for these tasks and directs and controls the administrative services who are the providers and technical specialists.

3. The Adjutant-General's branch and the Quarter-Master-General's branch, which together form the administrative staff, each control different services which are loosely termed "A" services and "Q" services:—

"A" SERVICES

Royal Army Chaplains' Department (RACHD)
 Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC)
 Corps of Royal Military Police (RMP)
 Royal Army Pay Corps (RAPC)
 Military Provost Staff Corps (MPSC)
 Royal Army Education Corps (RAEC)
 Royal Army Dental Corps (RADC)
 Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps (QARANC)
 Women's Royal Army Corps (WRAC)
 Army Legal Services (ALS)
 Graves Registration Service (does not exist in peace)

"Q" SERVICES

Royal Engineers (Engineer Works Service)
 Royal Engineers (Engineer Stores Organization)
 Royal Engineers (Transportation Service)
 Royal Engineers (Courier and Postal Service)
 Royal Engineers (Movement Control)
 Royal Army Service Corps (RASC)
 Royal Army Ordnance Corps (RAOC)
 Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (REME)
 Royal Pioneer Corps (RPC)
 Royal Army Veterinary Corps (RAVC)
 Army Catering Corps (ACC)
 Expeditionary Force Institutes (NAAFI/EFI)
 Claims and Hirings

4. Each of these services provides units to perform the tasks required of that service. The units can be broadly divided into three categories:

- (a) *Units organic to a formation* (such as a brigade group or corps).
- (b) *Force troops*. These units are not always required by field formations and are therefore not included in the basic order of battle of formations. For the sake of economy and flexibility these units are provided on the scale of so many to each corps, division or brigade group for allotment by the superior headquarters to formations as and when required.
- (c) *Communications Zone Troops*. These consist of units and installations working in the communications zone which, if they are carrying out tasks of a general administrative nature, are normally controlled by force headquarters.

If carrying out tasks of a local administrative nature they are normally controlled by the local area or garrison headquarters.

5. Details of the more important units are given in the following paragraphs and in Chapters 12-17.

"A" Services

Medical services

6. RESPONSIBILITIES

- (a) Advice to the commander on the health of the troops and the prevention of disease, although the responsibility for the maintenance of health rests with the commander.
- (b) Evacuation and treatment of sick, wounded and other casualties.
- (c) The positioning and tactical handling of medical and dental units in conjunction with the staff.
- (d) Supply and replenishment of medical and dental equipment and stores.
- (e) Provision of medical, surgical, army health, pathology, psychiatry, dental and nursing services.
- (f) The provision of hospital welfare services in conjunction with approved societies.

7. A more detailed account of the medical services is given in Chapter 14.

Provost services (RMP)

8. RESPONSIBILITIES

Provost is an "A" Service because its primary role is a disciplinary one but, particularly during operations, provost must also be in close and direct touch with the "G" and "Q" staffs, mainly to assist in the preparation and implementation of the traffic plan for operational and other moves.

The following are the main duties:—

(a) Discipline

General discipline outside unit lines in military garrisons, in adjacent towns or cities, certain large railway junctions and ports.
Criminal investigation.
Police dog duties.
VIP special escort duties.

(b) Traffic control

Planning of circuits, signposting routes and setting up traffic and information points.
Provision of traffic pointsmen where necessary.

In addition, RMP has certain responsibilities under active service conditions for:—

Prisoners of War
Refugees.
Stragglers.

(see Administration in the Field Vol. I, Chapter XII, See 4, 5, 6) (WO Code No. 9546).

9. ORGANIZATION

- (a) The head of the provost service is the Provost Marshal (Brigadier), War Office, and in each theatre and formation HQ the senior provost representative on the staff is as follows:—
 - (i) Theatre/Force HQ—Provost Marshal (in the case of BAOR and FARELF) or Deputy Provost Marshal—(Colonel)

Amdt 4/Feb/64

- (ii) Corps/Comd —Assistant Provost Marshal (Lt Colonel).
- (iii) Div/Area —Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal (Major).
- (b) Provost is organized into units each of a HQ and a varying number of sections. Each section is self contained, has its own communications, and is capable of operating independently.
- (c) Details of the more important provost units are given at Appendix Z.

10. EMPLOYMENT

- (a) Provost personnel must be employed on specific disciplinary duties commensurate with their specialized training and not used for general duties in and around formation HQs. They should not be used as guards or sentries, neither should provost units hold in custody soldiers of other arms.
- (b) The aim of provost is the prevention of crime, and where crime has been committed, the apprehension of the culprits. Troops should, therefore, look to provost for help and not regard them as heralds of trouble.

Military Provost Staff Corps (MPSC)

11. RESPONSIBILITIES:

- (a) The personnel of the MPSC are all senior NCOs of the rank of sergeant and above transferred from other arms and are responsible for staffing military establishments, ie,
 - (i) Military Prisons.
 - (ii) Military Detention Barracks.
 - (iii) Military Corrective Training Centres.
- Officers are provided by attachment from other arms.
- (b) During operations MPSC personnel may be detailed to form part of the staff of a Field Punishment Centre.

12. Although the title contains the word "Provost", the MPSC is not a part of the Corps of Royal Military Police.

Pay services (RAPC)

13. RESPONSIBILITIES

- (a) On behalf of the PUS at the War Office, the Royal Army Pay Corps acts as an instrument of Army Finance, with responsibility for the issue and receipt of public money and for accounting for such money. Its main duties under this heading are:—
 - (i) Issue of pay and allowances to officers and other ranks and their dependants, and maintenance of accounts of officers and other ranks.
 - (ii) Payment of bills for services rendered to the Army.
 - (iii) Receipt of money due to the Army.
 - (iv) Devising the form of cash accounting to be used in the Army.
 - (v) Collection on behalf of Inland Revenue authorities of Income Tax due from Army personnel under the PAYE system.
 - (vi) Cost Accounting Services.
- (b) The Royal Army Pay Corps is also a military service, responsible for the following duties:—
 - (i) Advice and assistance to HQs and units of the Regular and Territorial Army on all matters affecting pay and allowances, currency, banking and rates of exchange.

(ii) Issue of statements of account to officers and other ranks, and information on their entitlement to pay and allowances.

(iii) Provision and training of RAPC paymasters and NCOs to assist in all accounting duties at units.

(iv) Advice and assistance to HQs and units on accounting for non-public funds.

A more detailed account of the organization of Pay Services in a theatre of operations is given in Chapter 17.

Welfare

14. The welfare of the troops is the responsibility of commanding officers and other officers as part of their normal duties. Welfare policy is the responsibility of the Adjutant General's staff at the various headquarters.

In peace there may be special additions to the Adjutant-General's staff in various overseas commands and in war it is possible that special provision may be made in the Adjutant-General's staffs at formation headquarters for welfare purposes where this is necessary.

15. The following are some of the items covered by the term "welfare", as used in the Army:—

- (a) *Individual welfare*, ie, personal welfare (officers and other ranks); legal advice and assistance in connection with private and personal matters; resettlement.

Note.—Officers may apply direct to the War Office for advice on personal matters unconnected with their military duties.

- (b) *Collective welfare*, ie, clubs, canteens and hostels and leave centres (in conjunction with "Q"); forces broadcasting; live entertainment; cinema entertainment; news service (the responsibility of RAEC); amenities; welfare finance; co-ordination of efforts of Women's Voluntary Services (WVS), Council of Voluntary Welfare Work (CVWW) etc, in connection with the welfare of the troops; concessions.

Note.—NAAFI, mail, messing, accommodation are the responsibility of "Q".

Miscellaneous "A" Services

16. Other "A" services not studied in detail here are:—

- (a) *Chaplains.* See "Administration in the Field" Vol. I, Chap IX and "Administration in the Field" Vol II, Chap XIII. (WO Code No. 9622).
- (b) *Education.* See Chapter 12.
- (c) *Women's Royal Army Corps.*—The role of the WRAC is to replace men in non combatant duties, of all types that can be suitably undertaken by women.
- (d) *Burials and graves.* See "Administration in the Field" Vol. I, Chap IV and Appx "B" and "Administration in the Field" Vol II, Chap XVIII and Appx "K".
- (e) *Legal Services.* See "Administration in the Field" Vol II, Chap XVIII.

"Q" Services

Engineer resources, works services, transportation, and movement control service

- 17. (a) *Movement Control Service (MCS)*—The MCS, although provided by the Royal Engineers (see Chapter 6) is controlled by the Director of Movements at the War Office and by the Q(Mov) Staff. MCS are responsible for providing staff at airfields, ports and other transport terminals and staging posts to control movement in accordance with the Movement plan.
- (b) *Other Engineer Services*—see Chapter 6.

Supplies and transport

RESPONSIBILITIES

18. The RASC is responsible for the following services:—

- (a) All load and passenger carrying road, amphibious, animal and water transport other than unit transport, and railways, inland water and port lighterage transport which are operated by RE(Tn);
- (b) The loading and unloading of aircraft engaged in air supply, supply dropping, and the operating of air supply organizations;
- (c) The provision, storage and distribution of supplies, petroleum, oils and lubricants, solid fuels, disinfectants and miscellaneous chemicals for the Army and in certain circumstances for the RN and RAF;
- (d) The distribution of ammunition forward of the Refilling Point;
- (e) The provision of staff clerks at headquarters;
- (f) The provision of marine stores for the WD Fleet;
- (g) The Fire Service;
- (h) The provision of barrack services which includes the custody of empty WD accommodation, supply of accommodation stores, fuel and miscellaneous items, agreements/contracts for electricity, gas and conservancy services.

Note.—Food is normally referred to as “supplies” except that the individual portion is known as a “ration”.

BASIC ORGANIZATION

19. The basic organization to meet the above responsibilities requires:—

- (a) One brigade group company RASC to each armoured, infantry and parachute brigade group.
- (b) A corps troops column RASC to meet the basic supplies and transport requirement of corps troops,
- (c) A pool of general transport companies RASC as corps troops to meet operational needs in excess of the capacity of the basic units.
- (d) Refilling point platoons to receive, hold and issue commodities in bulk to brigade groups or divisions.
- (e) Force units to meet requirements beyond the capacity of the organic units shown above.

Under the “brick system” employed for RASC units a transport platoon operates 20 task vehicles, which may be of any type or capacity, except that in certain specialist companies there are 16 task vehicles in each platoon. Diagrammatic layout of the system of supply of food and of POL are given in Appendix AA.

Ordnance services

RESPONSIBILITIES

20. The functions of the RAOC are divided into three broad categories:—

- (a) the main task;
- (b) secondary tasks;
- (c) subsidiary tasks.

21. THE MAIN TASK

This includes the provision of all materials required to maintain the Army, with the exception of food, fuel, and certain medical and engineer items. It is sub-divided into the provision, receipt, issues, and maintenance of:—

(a) Ordnance stores.

(b) Vehicles.

(c) Ammunition.

22. Ordnance stores. These include:—

(a) Technical stores, including spares and assemblies, all armaments and complete technical equipments such as guns, radio sets, generators, etc.

(b) MT stores, including spares and assemblies for "A", "B" and "C" vehicles.

(c) Clothing and necessities.

(d) General stores, including equipment for camps, barracks, and hospitals.

23. Vehicles. The range of vehicles includes:—

(a) "A" vehicles—fighting vehicles, armoured and designed to carry offensive armament, including all conversions from basic "A" vehicles, eg, AVREs, ARKs, bridge layers and ARVs.

(b) "B" vehicles—non-fighting vehicles of all types which are not designed to carry offensive armour.

(c) "C" vehicles—mobile items of engineer plant and earth moving equipment used primarily and extensively by the Royal Engineers. All cranes are included.

24. *Ammunition.* The RAOC provides, holds, maintains and supplies all types of ammunition used by the Army, including propellants and explosives for guided missiles. The RAOC is also responsible for inspection and repair of ammunition.

25. SECONDARY TASKS

These include the provision of laundry and bath facilities, manufacture and supply of oxygen and acetylene, production of printed matter for the theatre of operations, storage and issue of office machinery, stationery, army forms, etc; and the salvage of metals, fats, bones, paper, etc.

26. SUBSIDIARY TASKS

These include the inspection and repair of ammunition; repairs to clothing, tentage, textiles and ironmongery; procurement of materials within the theatre by purchase and local manufacture for use as items of Ordnance supply.

27. RAOC units which may be found in a theatre of operations are shown at Appendix BB.

28. The normal systems of supply of stores, vehicle and ammunition are shown diagrammatically at Appendix CC.

29. For further details of ordnance, see Chapter 15.

Repair and recovery

RESPONSIBILITIES

30. REME are responsible for inspection, modification, repair and recovery of all mechanical, electronic, electrical and optical equipment beyond the capacity of unit personnel, with certain exceptions, see Chapter 16.

31. Inspection

REME inspect equipment in the hands of troops or in depots at regular intervals to ensure that:—

- (a) it is fit for battle;
- (b) the instance of repair is minimized by correct servicing.

31A. Modification

When weaknesses in design or manufacture are revealed, defect reports are submitted on the equipment. REME then investigate and, if necessary, produce and issue modification instructions which are carried out by units or workshops as appropriate.

31B. Repair.

In order to reduce the length of time equipments are out of action, REME carry out repairs as far forward as possible. Workshops of brigade groups include elements to form forward REME groups which go forward of their main workshops to effect the repair of tanks and heavy equipment.

31C. Recovery

Recovery by REME is the extrication of equipment beyond the capability of the unit and backloading of an equipment casualty to the rear.

Minor "Q" Services

32. The Royal Pioneer Corps is responsible for all military labour and, in certain overseas theatres, civilian labour, in both peace and war:—

(a) *Military labour*

This is found from units of the RPC who form part of the military forces and are subject to military discipline. Personnel are trained as fighting soldiers and are available for operations when required.

(b) *Civil labour*

This is recruited by the Pioneer and Labour Service (PL) in certain specific theatres in peace-time and in theatres of war during hostilities. Civil labour is administered by PL through units of the RPC specially organized for the purpose, ie, Pioneer Civil Labour Unit (PCLU).

33. In war the RPC becomes responsible also for prisoners of war, (PW) once these are handed over at any PW Base Camp, labour and the non-combatant corps (NCC). The kinds of work they may be put to are, however, restricted.

34. RPC unit organization is extremely flexible. It is based on the section for military labour and on the PCLU detachment for civil labour.

VETERINARY AND REMOUNT SERVICES

35. The RAVC is responsible for:—

- (a) provisioning and training of all types of war dogs;
- (b) purchase and initial training of remounts;
- (c) advanced equitation training;
- (d) training of all dog handlers;
- (e) training of farriers and saddlers;
- (f) prevention of disease, care and treatment of sick and injured animals;
- (g) fresh meat and milk inspection.

CANTEENS

36. In an overseas theatre of war, NAAFI amenities are provided by the Expeditionary Force Institute (NAAFI in uniform). Although much assistance, eg. transport, storage facilities, labour, etc, is provided by the Army, financial and overall control remains with NAAFI.

COURIER AND POSTAL SERVICES

37. (a) *Functions.* The Forces Courier and Postal Service is operated by the Royal Engineers (Courier and Postal Service). It is a common user organization, designed to provide postal services, including letter, newspaper, packet and parcel mails to the Forces. It is responsible also for a wide range of facilities normally provided by the Post Office, including remittance and savings services. Other functions include, where practicable, the operation of private telegraph facilities and in war a bulk newspaper delivery service. Operationally dovetailed into, but separate from the postal organization is the Armed Forces Courier Service providing secure, scheduled and fast service for the conveyance of official correspondence classified Confidential to Top Secret *inter* and *intra* Command. Links are provided with Allied and NATO courier services.

(b) *Organization.* The Forces Courier and Postal Service is administered by the Director of Army Postal Services. Normal engineer commanders have no functional control over the courier and postal service. The service is operated by officers and men of the Royal Engineers (Courier and Postal Service) recruited normally from the staff of the GPO and organized into various types of courier and postal units. (See Appendix DD). Officers of the courier and postal services are included on the staffs of formations HQ and down to and including corps HQ and at area HQs in the communications zone. Below these levels, at brigade, divisional and corps HQ, the courier and postal officer commanding the main unit allocated to the formation combines staff and advisory functions with executive command of courier and postal units.

CATERING

38. The ACC is responsible for:—

- (a) providing, in conjunction with OIC RASC and ACC Records, trained tradesmen cooks where authorised in unit establishments.
- (b) supervising the technical efficiency of ACC cooks and their regimental interests.
- (c) advising formation and unit commanders on:—
 - (i) the best use of the ration and cooking equipment in order to provide the soldier with appetising and varied meals;
 - (ii) avoiding waste of foodstuffs;
 - (iii) conserving messing by-products;
 - (iv) the design, layout and equipment of static and field messing equipment.

39. ORGANIZATION

(a) War Office

The DACC, through the DST, is responsible for the administration and training of the ACC, both in peace and in war. The DACC is the technical advisor to the QMG on all catering matters both at home and overseas.

(b) *Home and overseas commands*

There is an ADACC or DADACC at the headquarters of all home and overseas commands. The ADACC/DADACC controls the command Pool of Catering Advisors (Officers) and STIs (WOs) which is allocated to lower formations according to the requirements.

(c) *Hospital catering advisors*

ACC catering officers are included in the establishment of selected military hospitals.

(d) *Specialist messing Officers*

ACC specialist messing officers are included in the establishment of selected static units.

CLAIMS

40. The Claims Commissions deals with all tort claims (eg, accident claims etc.) made against British forces. (See Queen's Regulations, 1961, Appendix XXVII).

LANDS

41. The lands organization is responsible for the acquisition of all land and buildings required by the Army in peacetime and for the general administration of land belonging to, occupied or controlled by the War Department both at home and overseas. In war-time the requisitioning of buildings in the UK is dealt with by "Q" but the lands organization remains responsible for requisitioning land. Overseas the lands organization is responsible for liaison with local governments for the requisitioning of property.

CHAPTER 11.—ADMINISTRATION AND SYSTEM OF MAINTENANCE IN THE FIELD

Administration

DEFINITIONS

1. (a) *Administration*

- (i) The management and execution of all military matters not included in tactics and strategy; primarily in the fields of logistics and personnel management.
- (ii) Internal management of units.

(b) *Logistics*

The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its comprehensive sense, those aspects of military operations which deal with:—

- (i) Design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation and disposal of material.
- (ii) Movement, evacuation and hospitalization of personnel;
- (iii) Acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation and disposition of facilities; and
- (iv) Acquisition or furnishing of services.

INTRODUCTION

2. In modern war, technical advances and the threat of nuclear warfare with its consequent need for dispersion have added to the complexity of maintaining a force in the field; yet administrative resources are becoming more slender.

Principles of administration

3. The following general principles form the sound basis of administration:—

- (a) *Foresight.* Administrative plans and preparations have to be started a long time in advance. In particular, shipping and reinforcements take time to arrange.
- (b) *Economy.* The frequent tendency towards over-insurance must be countered by a nice balancing of the resources required for an operation against the administrative risks involved.
- (c) *Flexibility.* The speed of modern war, with its ever changing priorities and sudden demands and the necessity of switching formations from one army or corps to another, calls for a highly flexible system of administration.
- (d) *Simplicity.* A good administrative plan is almost invariably a simple one.
- (e) *Co-operation.* Good administration depends not only on co-operation between the staff and services in a HQ, but also on complete confidence between them and their opposite numbers in higher and lower formations. Moreover, in modern war, army administration cannot be successful without intimate co-operation with the RN, the RAF, allied formations, sea transport and civilian authorities.

General and local administration.

4. The subjects covered by the description "administration in the field" are classified as matters either of general administration or of local administration. This classification is made to define which HQ is responsible for each subject and officers of all three Services should, therefore, know the main matters normally classified under each heading.

5. *General administration.*—This covers the planning and general applications of major administrative policy. It includes:—

- (a) Holdings and issues at all base installations of personnel and material.
- (b) Siting, construction, control and operation of all general administrative installations such as base depots and workshops.
- (c) Control of all through movement into, within and out of, the theatre of operations.
- (d) Control of the construction, use and operation of all transportation facilities such as ports, railways and inland waterways. This also includes the control of road transport in the communications zone.

6. *Local administration.*—Commanders at all levels are responsible for their own administration. In the communications zone, however, certain administrative responsibilities are reserved by Force HQ (general administration). Matters of purely local application are called local administration and in the communications zone responsibility extends not only to troops and installations in the area but also to troops passing through. The main subjects included in local administration are:—

- (a) Purely local road movement and traffic control.
- (b) Discipline.
- (c) Accommodation, including water, light and power.
- (d) Medical services and sanitation.
- (e) The maintenance and welfare of the troops in the area.
- (f) Precautions against fire, theft and looting.
- (g) Allocation of the local pools of labour and transport.

Administration in the communications zone

7. The communications zone is the whole geographical area between corps rear boundary and boundary of the theatre, and may be broken down into a forward area and a rear area. The rear area will be that in which the ports of entry into the theatre are located.

8. The lines of communication are all routes, ie, land, water and air, which connect an operating military force with its support areas and along which materials and reinforcements move.

9. *Rear area.* The rear area commander is responsible for local administration as outlined in para 7 including the port. The naval officer in charge (NOIC) is responsible for the command and administration of naval personnel and installations and for certain naval tasks within the port and to seaward of it. The senior air officer is responsible for purely RAF functions. These three officers may be jointly responsible for the defence of the port and rear area through the medium of a defence committee on which all three are represented. The working of a port is controlled by a port committee on which all concerned with the working of the port are represented. The Chairman of the port committee is usually the NOIC. The port commandant a (Q (Movement) staff officer) is the senior army officer in the port. ~~Administrative responsibilities of the Army towards the RN and RAF in overseas operations.~~

Amdt. 4/Feb/64

Administrative responsibilities of the Army towards the RN and RAF in overseas operations

10. RN. The Navy is administratively almost completely self-contained and the Army is concerned only with its maintenance in the following ways:—

- (a) In the early stages of a landing the Army is responsible for the provision of supplies and POL to naval personnel and establishments ashore.
- (b) In planning the lay-out of a base or other administration area, army and naval commanders are jointly responsible for the allotment to the navy of adequate space and accommodation for naval personnel and establishments ashore.

11. RAF. Army administration has many more responsibilities towards the maintenance of the RAF, chief of which are:—

- (a) The Army maintains the RAF in food, POL and certain specified common user items in overseas theatres only.
- (b) The RAF collects in its own transport within a radius of 40 miles from its airfield. If airfields are over 40 miles from army depots, the Army delivers to agreed points within that distance.

(c) Airfields and air strips

At present, the Army is normally solely responsible for planning to RAF criteria and construction of airstrips for SRT aircraft and of landing pads for VTOL aircraft in the combat zone. Any construction work which necessarily requires an airdropped engineer force is the sole responsibility of the Army. The RAF is normally responsible for the development of facilities and the maintenance of existing airfields and for the construction and maintenance of air strips required for defence and tactical/strike/reconnaissance aircraft. Construction, etc. of the remaining airstrips, mainly those for MRT aircraft, is a joint responsibility. This whole policy is under review.

System of maintenance in the field

Outline maintenance organization

12. Conditions vary to such an extent in every theatre and for each operation that it is impossible to have any standard maintenance organization. Some governing factors will be distance from support area, the size of force and type of operations, length and capacity of the L of C, the extent to which local resources can be used to assist the campaign and so on.

13. Under current conditions of warfare the maintenance system must be designed so that it can continue to function in spite of:—

- (a) Any destruction the enemy may cause; this, if nuclear weapons are available, may be infinitely greater than anything experienced before.
- (b) Frequent and rapid regrouping of formations which, with the brigade group as the standard formation, will be normal. Advance planning is necessary to counter possible disruption, and ensure continuity in the means of control and retain flexibility.

13A. The main features of the system to fulfil these conditions are:—

- (a) Reserve stocks of vital commodities must be held forward so that they are available when required.
- (b) Sufficient other administrative resources must be so sited that casualties to men and materials can be dealt with well forward.

- (c) Advantage must be taken of all available means to get essential requirements from where they are to where they are wanted.
- (d) There must be adequate dispersion.

14. Dispersion is the main safeguard against nuclear attack, but it is expensive in manpower, stocks and money and increases the difficulty of operation and control. It reduces efficiency, particularly where administrative resources are already strained. The acceptable degree of loss of administrative efficiency may, therefore, dictate the extent of dispersion.

15. A division or independent brigade group is organized and equipped to administer itself, but it can do so properly only if the organization in rear is working smoothly.

The normal maintenance system

16. To appreciate fully the problem affecting corps, it is necessary to know the system behind corps rear boundary. Appendix EE gives a diagrammatic layout of the system of maintenance in an overseas theatre. It is sufficient to know that men and materials from a support area may reach an overseas theatre by sea and/or air, and POL might do so by pipeline. Those coming by sea will be landed at ports or other beaches from whence they will be cleared by road transport as quickly as possible to transit areas a few miles inland. Here they will be sorted out quickly and prepared for movement to the appropriate reinforcement units and installations in the rear maintenance area (RMA) or forward maintenance area (FMA). Approximately half of the theatre stocks will be held in these two areas. The pipeline will normally start at the ports or beaches. Air supply if used will be to RMA or FMA according to the types of stores being delivered, though normally it will be directed to the FMA to avoid handling. Air supply will also be used forward to divisional administrative areas (DAAs), brigade delivery points (DPs) and units, depending on the type of aircraft available.

17. To understand the maintenance system, it is necessary to know the following:—

- (a) The FMA will consist of up to three dispersed composite stores holding groups and will hold the main theatre stocks.
- (b) The RMA normally consists of one dispersed composite stores holding group and will hold a portion of the theatre stocks and maintenance stocks for all troops in the communications zone (Comm Z).
- (c) If air maintenance is used, MRT aircraft could deliver to the FMA or air drop to forward troops. Air maintenance, other than by air drops, forward of the FMA would be by SRT (fixed wing) aircraft to DAAs and from there by SRT (VTOL) aircraft to brigade DPs, or, on occasions, direct to units.
- (d) Force HQ is responsible for the delivery of supplies, POL, ammunition and fast-moving medical stores from the FMA to RPs in combat zone. The fullest use must be made of all available transport agencies for this task.
- (e) Refilling points (RP)—at which are held a limited tonnage of vital commodities (ammunition, POL, supplies and fast moving medical stores) and which are sited within range of second line transport, to permit daily replenishment of the formations the RPs support.

Amdt 4/Feb/64

- (f) RP are sited by corps HQ, in consultation with the formations concerned, within range of their second line transport. Each is manned by a RP platoon RASC whose function is to organize the receipt, holding and issue of stocks at RP. These platoons are corps troops and are provided on the scale of one to each brigade group, but one RP may, however, serve more than one brigade group. A section of a transit company RAOC is located at each RP to handle, etc, Ordnance items.
- (g) Delivery points (DP)—at which unit transport takes delivery of each commodity and stores.
- (h) Commodities for brigade groups are collected from RPs by brigade group second line transport, supplemented, if necessary, by corps transport and taken either to DPs for transfer to unit transport, or particularly in the case of artillery and AFV ammunition, direct to unit locations. Separate DPs are usually provided for supplies, POL, ammunition. DPs must be sited within easy reach of units and will normally be in the brigade group echelon area.
- (j) Corps troops forward with brigade groups will draw from the nearest DP. Those located further in the rear will draw supplies and POL from the nearest RP and ammunition from the corps ordnance maintenance park RAOC or the nearest RP.
- (k) Combat reserves—reserves of essential items held on the ground in the corps area, normally within reach of second line transport and for use only in an emergency. These will only be established in exceptional circumstances.

Control of administrative resources

Control and priorities of movement

18. Brigade group HQ will be so organized that, on occasions, they are able to exercise administrative control and can deal directly with corps HQ. Division HQ is responsible for the administration of brigade groups under its command. Control by divisional HQ will not lead to the physical concentration of administrative resources.

Movement on the Lines of Communication (L of C)

19. Movement is an inseparable part of administration, and the rapid movement of men and material, and their effective maintenance depends on a highly organized and efficient chain throughout the L of C. Movement must be considered as a whole from the United Kingdom base to and in the theatre of operations. The various means of transport must be co-ordinated and controlled to meet the many competing demands for movement capacity.

Principles of movement

20. There are four principles of movement, departure from which has invariably caused congestion or delay on the L of C and inefficiency of complete breakdown maintenance. These are set out briefly below:—

- (a) *Centralization of control.* The HQ of a military force exercises control of movement on the L of C in the theatre of operations through a branch of the "Q" staff called Q (Movements), which in turn exercises executive control through a movement control staff at all nodal points on the L of C.

(b) *Regulation of despatches.* It is the function of the staff at force HQ acting on the advice of its Q (Movements) branch to lay down, priorities of movement in order to restrict despatches to the capacity of the transportation agencies to carry and of the terminal and transfer facilities to receive and tranship.

(c) *Even flow.* The capacity of movement chain is that of its weakest link. The aim should be to strengthen the weak links by the use or construction of alternative methods of transport and so prevent congestion in one part of the system and wasted capacity in another.

(d) *Full use of carrying capacity.* Full use of carrying capacity can be achieved by close co-operation on the following points between the administrative staff and the transportation agencies concerned:—

(i) Quick round trip.

(ii) Full loading.

(iii) Movement over full distance.

(iv) Uniform speed.

21. Q (Movements) is responsible for advising the other branches of the staff of the capacity of the transport facilities available, based on the technical advice of the transportation or supply and transport services for systems operated by the Army, and of the sea transport services or the RAF for sea or air transport. Subject to any requirements for the move of personnel, or for the operational movements of formations or units which may be overriding, the Q (Movements) branch is responsible for determining the priority of movement of stores up to the limit of capacity, bearing in mind that an attempt to overload the system is asking for breakdown, and chaos.

Transportation on the L of C

22. The movement system on the L of C usually consists of a combination of some or all of the following transportation agencies.

(a) Railways.

(b) Road transport.

(c) Inland water transport.

(d) Pipe-line.

(e) Sea transport.

(f) Air transport.

These agencies will deliver to railhead, roadhead, riverhead, pipehead, air-head, etc. Control of these transport agencies, and of movement by them, is vested in force HQ (see principles of movement, para 20). Air transport has been included in the list but it must be remembered that it can combine the functions of 2nd and even 1st line transport and deliver direct to the most forward troops

Road transport

23. *Force transport.* MT companies employed primarily on transport duties within the communications zone. They will also be used as a road link between the RMA, FMA and RPs.

24. *2nd line transport.* Formation transport companies which carry a 2nd line scale of supplies, POL and ammunition for the formation, deliver to DPs and refill by drawing from the RPs.

25. 1st line transport. Transport which is part of the organization of a unit is known as unit 1st line transport. Units normally take over their maintenance requirements from 2nd line transport in their own 1st line transport and deliver direct to the troops.

Logistic tasks to be carried out by the services

26. (a) These are set out in detail in the following chapters:—

Chapter 13 RASC

Chapter 15 RAOC

Chapter 16 REME

Chapter 10 Courier and Postal.

(b) Force HQ is responsible for the delivery of supplies, POL, ammunition and fast moving medical stores from the FMA to RPs in the combat zone.

A reserve of medical stores and items not in continuous use are held by the forward medical equipment depot, a corps troops unit.

(c) The normal channel for engineer stores is from FMA to corps field park squadron to divisional field park squadron but wherever possible stores should be consigned from FMA to divisional field park squadrons.

Reserves

27. Reserves must be held in the corps to allow for:—

(a) Interruption to the flow from the rear;

(b) loss of unit and formation stocks and equipment;

(c) unforeseen demands.

Maintenance by air

28. (a) Under conditions of nuclear war, maintenance by air provides a very flexible means of meeting the following needs:—

(i) maintenance when one or more links in the normal chain of supply are out of action;

(ii) supplying troops which are isolated;

(iii) meeting urgent demands for items not available in the corps area;

(iv) an alternative to the surface system or to supplement it, particularly if supply is over considerable distance or difficult and underdeveloped country.

(b) The organization for air supply is set out in the paragraphs which follow.

Air Supply

General

29. Details of supply by air are given in Administration in the Field, Volume I, Chapter XXII and in Administration in the Field, Volume II, Chapter II.

Definitions

30. *Air movement.* Air transport of unit personnel, supplies and equipment, including air drops and air landing, and covering both tactical and administrative movements.

31. *Air supply.* The delivery of supplies and equipment to units in an area of operations by air dropping or air landing.

32. *Air maintenance.*—The logistic support by air of troops deployed in an area of operations. It includes air supply, movement of personnel, evacuation of casualties and prisoners of war and backloading equipment.

Principles and factors

33. Supply by air is a normal method of supply but it must at all times be related to supply by other transport agencies. Each agency must be used to its best advantage to ensure overall economy of effort.

34. Although in these notes air supply for the Army only is considered, it must not be forgotten that in an overseas theatre civil agencies as well as the other fighting services are likely to make demands on the air transport force. A Joint Operations Centre, set up at theatre or force HQ, will co-ordinate resources and allot priorities.

35. There are a number of principles affecting the use of supply by air. The more important of these are:—

- (a) centralized control,
- (b) joint planning,
- (c) economy, and
- (d) flexibility.

36. The practicability of air maintenance will be dependent upon the availability of suitable aircraft in adequate numbers and the provision of a ground supply organization.

Responsibilities

37. Royal Air Force

- (a) Provision of aircraft, parachutes, aircraft role equipment and transfer loaders.
- (b) Operation of aircraft (except aircraft of the AAC).
- (c) Routes and payload limitations.
- (d) Supervision of loading and safety of load.
- (e) Airfield organization.
- (f) Tactical air force clearance and protection if required.
- (g) All aspects of casualty evacuation by air on, and in rear of, the forward transport airfield being used for casualty evacuation.

37A. Army

- (a) Provision and operation of AAC aircraft. These are not normally used in a logistic role but may be employed on an *ad hoc* basis to supply urgently needed stores of limited weight and size in the forward areas.
- (b) Decision on nature of load and destination.
- (c) Packing loads for despatch to suit aircraft payload.

Amdt 3/May/63

- (d) Provision of men, transport and equipment for loading and unloading aircraft, and where necessary to despatch loads in flight.
- (e) Selection and construction of forward landing strips for tactical and battlefield aircraft.
- (f) The marking of landing strips for battlefield aircraft.
- (g) The marking and clearing of dropping zones (DZs).
- (h) Organization of casualty evacuation from unit level to CCS and to the forward airfield being used for casualty evacuation, and for the clearance of casualties from rear airfields to medical installations.
- (j) The emergency evacuation of serious casualties by helicopter or light aircraft.

38. Joint

- (a) Planning times of loading and delivery at destination.
- (b) Selection of take-off and destination airfields.
- (c) Warning friendly air forces and ground defences of transport operations.

Methods of air supply

39. The three methods of delivering supplies are landing by fixed wing aircraft, landing by helicopter and dropping by either parachute or free drop.

The planning and operation of air supply

40. Two special factors should be considered when preparing plans for maintenance by air:—

- (a) *Availability of aircraft.*—This will govern how far a particular operation can be maintained by air supply.
- (b) *Terrain.*—This will determine the need or otherwise of including dropping zones, sites for air strips, helicopter pads in formation objectives.

41. The standard form for air supply demands is given in "Staff Duties in the Field", (WO Code No. 8457).

42. Demands for air supply follow normal channels and are dealt with by the Q staff at appropriate levels. When staff decisions have been taken as to priorities, subsequent action becomes the responsibility of the ATMCC, ATOC or forward ATOC. Instructions for the implementation of the plan are given to the Army Air Supply Organization, RAF units and airfields. Ultimately the unit demanding air supply is informed of the ETA of air dropping or air landing aircraft. When the maintenance of a force in an established theatre of operations is by routine air supply, the system of demanding will be as follows:—

- (a) Force HQ allot an airlift to formations.
- (b) Demands for stores, etc, including daily maintenance will be put in by subordinate formations to formation HQ.
- (c) Priorities of demands are considered in relation to the total maintenance requirements and aircraft availability.

- (d) Final demand is passed to HQ communications zone (or area HQ if responsibility has been delegated) and to the air transport movement control centre (ATMCC).
- (e) HQ communications zone assess demand and allot priorities dependent on tactical requirement, aircraft availability and alternative means of transport. List of priorities is passed to the ATMCC.
- (f) Transport force HQ decides which airfields and RAF units are to carry out the tasks and issue executive orders.
- (g) At the same time, ATMCC/HQ communications zone inform demanding formation of details of the aircraft including ETA, DZs, etc.

43. Dropping zones.—The choice and organization of dropping zones will be a joint general and administrative staff responsibility of the formation being supplied. The RAF is not normally concerned with this, although a liaison officer may sometimes be attached to formations to assist in this sort of task. It should, however, always be consulted when there is any doubt about the flying approaches to a dropping zone.

44. All units must be capable of choosing, clearing, marking and organizing dropping zones.

45. Forward airfields.—These may be developed through many stages from a single strip constructed for the fly-in of troops and supplies in the early stages of an operation to a fully organized advanced base airfield, from which further air supply forward to other air strips is being carried out. Its requirements therefore vary considerably.

Casualty evacuation

46. Casualty evacuation by air is organized as follows:—

- (a) All RAF transport aircraft can be equipped for the carriage of stretchers and sitting cases. Where an air line of communication is working, aircraft returning empty to base can carry casualties.
- (b) The Army is responsible for the organization of casualty air evacuation from battalion level to forward transport airfield irrespective of whether the aircraft used belongs to the Army or the Royal Air Force. At forward transport airfield and to the rear the RAF deploy on airfields aero-medical evacuation units (AEU) which are mobile and can hold casualties for short periods.
- (c) Casualty air evacuation is the responsibility of HQ communications zone. Army ambulances will clear casualties from rear airfields to the nearest medical installation.
- (d) When possible, casualties of high priority will be evacuated from RAP direct to ADS or to the main forward airfields by aircraft of the Army Air Corps.

Amdt. 2/Sept/62.

47. A diagram showing the outline organization for the evacuation of casualties by air is at Appendix GG.

Army air supply organization

48. *Role.*—To carry out, with HQ Air Transport Force, detailed planning, executive control and operation of air supply, within the priorities laid down by the staff.

49. *Outline organization.*—The outline organization consists of:—

(a) Joint Staff Cells as follows:—

- (i) Air Transport Movement Control Centre (ATMCC)—at Theatre level
- (ii) Air Transport Operation Centre (ATOC)—at Field Force level.
- (iii) Forward Air Transport Operations Centre (Fwd ATOC)—established if required forward of Force.

(b) The Army Air Supply Organization (AASO) consisting of:—

- (i) Headquarters AASO.
- (ii) Air Supply Control Sections, RASC—deployed to airfields as required.
- (iii) Air Despatch Companies RASC.
- (iv) Air Maintenance Platoons RAOC.
- (v) Miscellaneous other RASC, RAOC and other arms and service detachments as required.

50. HQ communications zone will normally control all AASOs in a theatre and ensure that supplies are made available at rear airfields.

51. *Communications.*—The communications requirements of an air supply organization are:—

- (a) Formation being supplied to HQ responsible for supply. The HQ responsible for supply is normally HQ communications zone.
- (b) ATMCC to Force HQ, HQ communications zone ~~and~~ HQ AASO and if possible, the formation being supplied.
- (c) Internal communications within the main AASO working areas.

RAF transport support organization

52. The basic transport support organizations are:—

(a) *HQ Air Transport Force*

- (i) This HQ is responsible for planning all major transport support operations in the theatre. It works closely with the tactical air force HQ which co-ordinates all air operation in its tactical area.
- (ii) It is responsible with the appropriate army HQ, for the executive control of all air supply operations. (For tactical air supply this is HQ communications zone, liaison being effected by the ATMCC/ATOC).

- (b) *Wings/Stations*.—Comprise two or more transport squadrons. Wing/Station HQ is responsible for the operational control of base airfields and the administration of the squadron under their command.
- (c) *Mobile staging posts*.—Consist of air traffic control units, including air movements and signals detachments for the control of the forward airfields and to maintain communications with the air transport force HQ and the wings. They may also undertake minor servicing of aircraft.
- (d) *Casualty or evacuation squadrons*.—Handle casualties in the air and on airfields.

Definitions of transport aircraft

53. Transport aircraft concerned in movement and supply by air are defined below:—

- (a) *Strategic or Long Range Transport (LRT) Aircraft*.—Aircraft capable of taking a worthwhile payload for a range of 2,500 nautical miles and designed to operate from large permanent surfaced airfields with sophisticated flying aids.
- (b) *Medium Range Transport (MRT) Aircraft*.—Aircraft capable of carrying a worthwhile payload for a distance of 1,000 nautical miles or for 400 nautical miles radius, and capable of landing, when loaded, on a minimum criteria airstrip.
- (c) *Short Range Transport (SRT) Aircraft*.—Aircraft capable of landing on unprepared surfaces. They may be fixed wing aircraft with a short take off and landing capability (STOL) or aircraft capable of vertical take off and landing (VTOL).

CHAPTER 12.—THE ADMINISTRATION OF PERSONNEL

Officers

Permanent Regular Army commissions

MAIN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

1. The Army obtains its officers from five main sources:—

- (a) The Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst (RMAS).
- (b) Officers initially appointed to Short Service Commissions who convert to permanent Regular Army Commissions.
- (c) Soldiers too old to enter RMAS.
- (d) The universities.
- (e) The Army Emergency Reserve of Officers and the Territorial Army.

These are explained in more detail in paragraphs 2 to 7 below.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY SANDHURST

2. Candidates for training are found from:—

- (a) Schoolboys, who must qualify at, or gain exemption from, the Civil Service Commissioners' Examination, and later pass the Regular Commissions Board (RCB).
- (b) Soldiers from the ranks who must pass RCB including an educational test.
- (c) Boys from Welbeck College, who are selected in the first instance by a Welbeck Interview Board for admission to the College, and who are subsequently recommended by the headmaster for admission to RMAS.

3. Boys receive encouragement in various ways to take up an army officer's career. One of the most attractive inducements is the Army Scholarship Scheme, which, subject to certain conditions, enables financial assistance to be given to the parent or guardian during the last two years of the boy's education, while he is studying to reach the standard required for entry to RMAS.

OFFICERS INITIALLY APPOINTED TO SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONS

4. These candidates must have at least six months commissioned service before application, and they must be recommended by their commanding officer and superior commanders. They are interviewed by RCB, and, if successful, their cases are considered by the War Office Commissions Board (WOCB).

SOLDIERS TOO OLD TO ENTER RMAS

5. These candidates must, in the first instance, have a recommendation from their commanding officers, and be under the age of 25½ years at the time of application. They are then if considered suitable by the War Office, put forward for interview by RCB. If successful at RCB they are posted to Officer Cadet School (OCS) for three months. On successful completion of the OCS course they are considered for appointment to a permanent Regular Commission by WOCB and, if approved, are commissioned from the date following that on which they completed OCS training.

THE UNIVERSITIES

6. University candidates are a most valuable source. These candidates must be recommended by the university authorities, and pass RCB, after which they are considered by WOCB for provisional acceptance into their

selected arm or regiment, subject to obtaining their degree. Candidates who are provisionally accepted by WOCB and have obtained Certificate B Parts I and II in the OTC, will be required to carry out a six weeks attachment to a regular unit as TA officers on officers' rates of pay, before final acceptance. Candidates, who have not obtained Certificate B Parts I and II, will carry out training at an arms school as officers on officers' rates of pay, and will be on probation for the first six months of their training before final acceptance.

AERO/TA.

7. Candidates, who have completed a minimum of two years satisfactory service as officers of the AERO/TA, will be interviewed by RCB. If they are successful, their cases will be considered by WOCB and they will carry out training as officers at their arms school. They will be on probation for the first six months of their training.

Short service commissions.

8. In addition to officers holding permanent Regular Army commissions, there are a number of officers holding short service commissions. As the term implies, officers holding short service commissions, are granted their commissions only for a limited period. The main sources of short service commission officers are:—

- (a) By direct entry from civilian life into OCS.
- (b) From the ranks into OCS.
- (c) By direct appointment from the universities.
- (d) By direct commissioning from the ranks without attendance at OCS.

These are explained in more detail in paras 9 to 11 below.

BY DIRECT ENTRY INTO OCS

9. A minimum educational qualification is required. Candidates attend RCB as civilians. If successful they join OCS as officer cadets and carry out 20 weeks officer cadet training before commissioning. Commissions are normally granted for three years, including time spent at OCS, on the Active List. There is no compulsory reserve liability.

THROUGH THE RANKS

10. (a) Young soldiers between the ages of 18 and 30 ie, with less than 12 years colour service may be considered for appointment to short service commissions. They must pass the RCB and complete satisfactory officer cadet training at OCS. They are appointed to short service commissions for a period of eight years, of which not less than two years, or the unexpired portions of their colour service, whichever is the greater, will be on the Active List and the balance on the reserve.
- (b) Regular warrant officers with over 12 years service who are eligible for the grant of regular QM commissions under the conditions of Queen's Regulations, Appendix XXIX, are eligible for the grant of short service QM commissions if approved by the War Office Arms Selection Board. In addition, in special cases such candidates may also be granted short service combatant type commissions by the War Office Arms Selection Board. Outstanding warrant officers, class II are also eligible for this type of short service commission. These candidates retain their other rank entitlement to be considered for regular QM commissions in their turn.

BY DIRECT RECRUITMENT FROM THE UNIVERSITIES

11. Graduates, who have obtained Certificate B, may be considered for appointment to short service commissions direct from civil life without previous service in the ranks or at Officer Cadet School. They are required to pass the RCB, and are then appointed to short service commissions for a period of three years on the Active List. There is no reserve liability.

Regular Commissions Board (RCB)

12. With the exception of certain exempted categories, candidates for commissions attend the Regular Commissions Board where, during the stay of some three days, they undergo aptitude tests.

13. The procedure includes intelligence tests and also educational tests where appropriate. Candidates are also split into groups of eight and carry out discussions, outdoor tasks and other exercises, which enable members of the Board to appraise their qualities.

14. All the information collected both at interviews and during testing, is finally considered along with other available evidence such as COs and headmasters' reports.

Military education of the officer

15. Officers receive a broad education and a practical military training at RMA Sandhurst. To fit them for work in their units they undergo young officers courses at the various arms schools, generally immediately on leaving Sandhurst.

16. Their further training is the responsibility of their unit commanders and they must improve their knowledge by private study. They must pass examinations for promotion and may also qualify by examination for entry to the Staff College or the technical staff course at the Royal Military College of Science, where they are prepared for staff appointments. To fit officers to instruct in certain aspects of their work they attend qualifying courses at arms schools.

17. The Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham has the role of educating officers in science and technology to give them a general background for their careers and to enable them to apply this military knowledge and experience to the problem of the design and development of arms and equipment. There are two main courses:—

- (a) Young officers degree course.
- (b) Technical staff course.

18. Those officers who qualify on the science course at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst and have reached the necessary academic standard ("A" level passes in the GCE in pure mathematics, applied mathematics and physics and "O" level in chemistry) are selected to study for degrees either at the Royal Military College of Science or Cambridge University. The number sent to Cambridge is limited. A small number of officers are also sent from the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst to study for Arts degrees at Oxford University.

19. The degrees of BSc (engineering), BSc (general science) and BSc (special) of London University are taken at the Royal Military College of Science. The special degree may be in mathematics, physics or chemistry. At Cambridge officers read for the Mechanical Science Tripos (Part I). Degree courses held at Shrivenham and Cambridge last three years and officers are selected from all arms.

Other ranks

(See Queen's Regulations, 1961 paras 351-356)

Regular engagements

20. (a) 22 year engagement.—

The normal regular engagement is for 22 years. A soldier serving on this engagement has the right of terminating his colour service at the end of six years or at the end of each succeeding period of three years, provided he gives notice in writing to his commanding officer not less than six months and not more than twelve months before the end of that period. If he terminates his service after six years he will be required to serve in the Regular Reserve for six years and if after nine years for three years. If he terminates his service after twelve or more years he is not required to serve in the Regular Reserve.

Men with certain qualifications, or of certain special categories, are permitted to transfer to the reserve at the end of the first three years of the 22 year engagement and to serve therein for four years.

(b) Short Service Engagement.—

There is also a Type "S" engagement for 6 months, 1, 2, 3 or more years up to a total of 12 years which is open to men not eligible to enlist on a normal regular engagement by reason of age, length of service or other cause.

21. Boys are enlisted to serve up to the age of 18 years and thereafter for:—

nine years with the Colours and three years in the reserve or six years with the Colours and six years in the reserve.

The latter engagement is not open to apprentice tradesmen or apprentice chefs or for medical duties.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps

Officers

22. There are two types of commissions:—

- (a) Permanent regular commissions.
- (b) Short service commissions.

REGULAR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

23. These officers are appointed from those holding short service commissions.

SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

24. Applicants for short service commissions must be State Registered nurses between 22 and 35 years of age. Short service commissions may be granted for two, three, four, five, six, seven or eight years.

RESERVE LIABILITY

25. Regular officers retiring with a gratuity, or on retired pay, have a liability until attaining the age limit for rank held on retirement. Short service officers commissioned after November, 1950 have a reserve liability for the balance of eight years, after completing their service on the Active List.

Amdt 3/May/63

PROMOTION

26. Officers are commissioned in the rank of lieutenant. Those with previous nursing experience may be granted an antedate of up to a maximum of two years seniority. Promotion up to and including major is by time:—

~~4~~ 6 years—captain

~~12~~ 14 years—major

Thereafter promotion is by selection.

Other ranks

27. Women between the ages of 17½ and 33 years may enlist or re-enlist for:—

- (a) An initial engagement of three years with the Colours, or
- (b) 22 years with the Colours.

Note.—Women who enlist on (b) have the option of terminating their service at the end of every three successive years provided they give not less than six months nor more than twelve months notice to the commanding officer of their unit.

28. There is no compulsory reserve liability attached to any regular engagement in QARANC.

THE BOUNTY SCHEME

29. Women serving on a 22-year engagement who prolong their colour service to twelve years may be eligible for a bounty of £75 (payable in three instalments) or £45 (payable in two instalments) according to the additional amount of colour service they undertake to complete.

Women's Royal Army Corps

Officers

30. There are four ways of becoming an officer:

- (a) After service in the ranks.
- (b) Direct from civil life, if possessing a General Certificate of Education in five selected subjects or a recognised equivalent.
- (c) Direct from University after graduation.
- (d) Commissioning in the Territorial Army or Army Emergency Reserve.

All candidates for commissions must pass the RCB.

31. To be eligible as a candidate for a commission, a woman must be within the following age limits:—

- (a) For a Regular Commission—18 to 25 years of age, except for officers of the AER and TA who must have reached the age of 20 years 6 months on the date of application. A candidate may attend the RCB at any time after her 17th birthday.
- (b) For a Short Service Commission—At least 18 years of age. There is no upper age limit but acceptance will depend on the prospect of employment for the full period of her commission having regard to her age in which she will be appointed and the approved retiring age for officers of 55 years.

32. Promotion up to the rank of major is by time subject to the following general rules:—

- (a) *Lieutenant*.—Subject to recommendation after the completion of 2 years reckonable service.
- (b) *Captain*.—Subject to recommendation after the completion of 6 years reckonable service.
- (c) *Major*.—Will be by selection in accordance with the rules described in ACI 59 of 1962.

Other ranks

33. NORMAL REGULAR ENGAGEMENTS

Women may apply to enlist as other ranks in the WRAC between the ages of 17 and 33 years. The normal Regular Army engagements are:—

- (a) 22 years with the Colours;
- (b) three years with the Colours.

A woman enlisting on (a) has the right, by giving not less than six months or more than twelve months notice, to terminate her colour service at the end of every three successive years with no reserve liability.

34. SHORT SERVICE ENGAGEMENTS

- (a) The "S" engagement. For six months, one or more years colour service with the eligibility to extend up to 12 years. Open to women who are not eligible to enlist or extend on a normal engagement by reason of age, length of previous service or other cause.
- (b) The "R" Type engagement. For three years colour service. Women enlisted on this engagement will be employed as far as possible in their home area. Extensions are permitted in accordance with current regulations.

THE BOUNTY SCHEME

35. A similar scheme exists to that explained for QARANC in paragraph 29.

Recruiting

The recruiting organization

WAR OFFICE

36. The Director of Recruiting (D of R) is responsible, under the Adjutant General, for the organization of the recruiting staff and for recruiting policy. He issues recruiting instructions which are the authority for the enlistment and re-enlistment of men, women and boys from civil life into the Regular Army and which gives details of administrative action required for such enlistments. These instructions are issued only on a limited distribution. The D of R decides on the general apportionment of funds allotted for recruiting purposes and advertising policy. He is responsible for the selection and appointment of all recruiting officers.

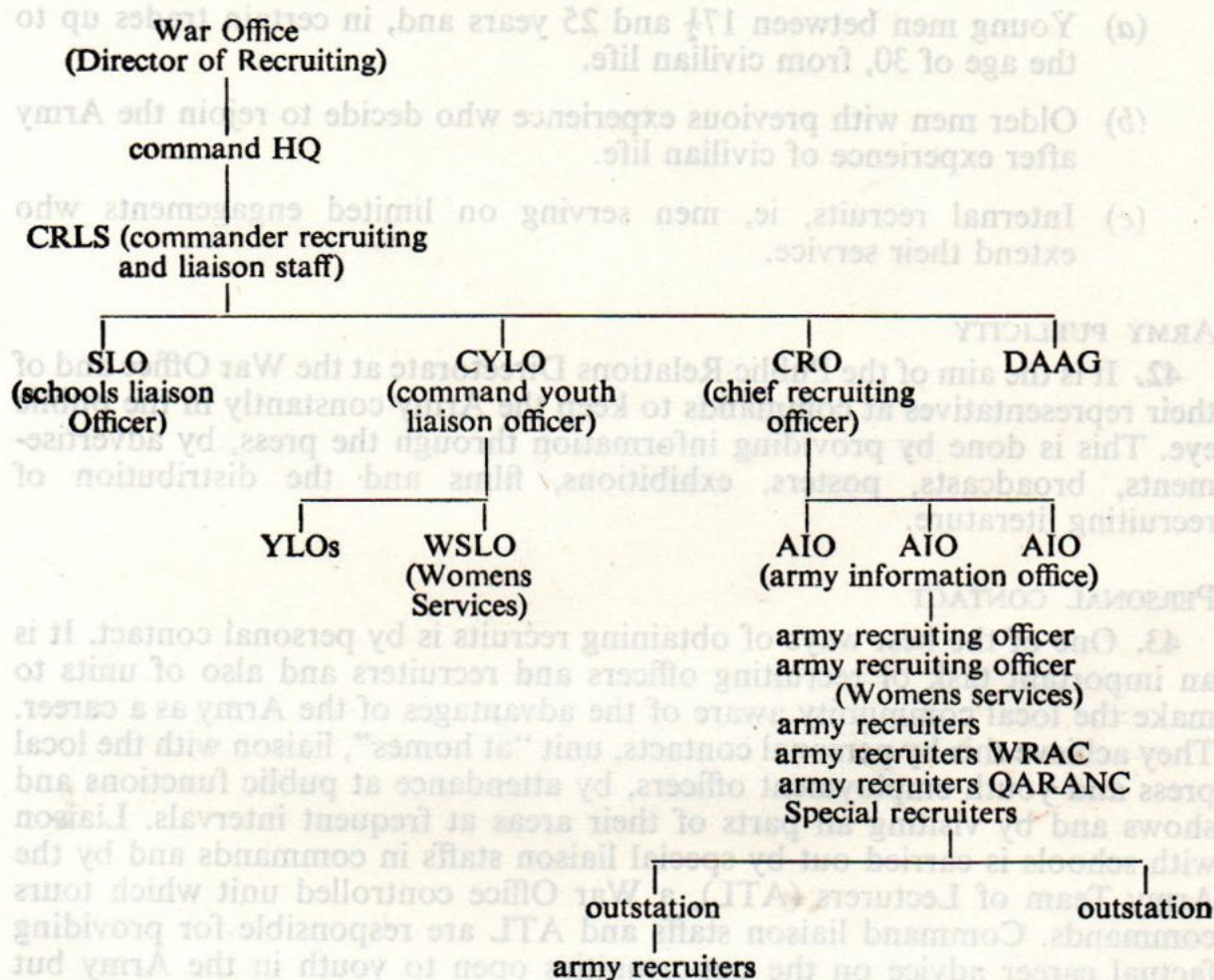
37. The directors of arms and services determine the standards required for enlistment into their respective arms and services after first agreeing them with D of R.

Amdt 4/Feb/64

COMMAND HEADQUARTERS

38. Command headquarters are responsible for the executive action on War Office recruiting policy and for the efficiency, administration and discipline of the recruiting staff and for the provision and maintenance of information offices.

39. The recruiting organization is:—



Notes:

- The number of army information offices (formerly known as army recruiting offices) in a command depends upon its size and the distribution of the population within its boundaries. Information out stations are sub-offices of the main information offices and are situated in the small towns and in country districts.
- The number and proportion of army recruiting officers, Womens Services recruiting officers, army recruiters and WRAC recruiters in an information office depends upon the population of the area which it serves.
- In addition a varying number of special recruiters are attached to AIOs. These are NCOs supernumerary to the recruiting organization attached from regular units.

REGIMENT AND CORPS

40. With the end of National Service the responsibility for attracting recruits falls to an increasing extent on regiments and corps. They plan their

own recruiting drives in conjunction with the AROs and place special recruiters in AIOs in their regimental recruiting areas. They receive considerable financial assistance for printing, visits, and "at homes". Colonels of regiments take an active interest in all aspects of recruiting.

Method of obtaining recruits

FIELDS OF REGULAR RECRUITMENT

41. The main fields of recruitment are:—

- (a) Young men between 17½ and 25 years and, in certain trades up to the age of 30, from civilian life.
- (b) Older men with previous experience who decide to rejoin the Army after experience of civilian life.
- (c) Internal recruits, ie, men serving on limited engagements who extend their service.

ARMY PUBLICITY

42. It is the aim of the Public Relations Directorate at the War Office and of their representatives at commands to keep the Army constantly in the public eye. This is done by providing information through the press, by advertisements, broadcasts, posters, exhibitions, films and the distribution of recruiting literature.

PERSONAL CONTACT

43. One of the best ways of obtaining recruits is by personal contact. It is an important task of recruiting officers and recruiters and also of units to make the local community aware of the advantages of the Army as a career. They achieve this by personal contacts, unit "at homes", liaison with the local press and youth employment officers, by attendance at public functions and shows and by visiting all parts of their areas at frequent intervals. Liaison with schools is carried out by special liaison staffs in commands and by the Army Team of Lecturers (ATL), a War Office controlled unit which tours commands. Command liaison staffs and ATL are responsible for providing factual career advice on the opportunities open to youth in the Army but do not actively recruit.

INTERNAL RECRUITING

44. Information regarding recruiting within the Army is given in "Unit Officers Guide to Internal Recruiting" (WO Code 12536).

Recruiting procedure

OUTLINE PROCEDURE, OTHER RANKS

45. For an applicant for enlistment from civil life the recruiting officer must:—

- (a) Ensure that he is qualified for enlistment by nationality, age and character.
- (b) Ensure that he is not disqualified through, eg, having been convicted of a serious offence by the civil power. In certain instances disqualified men may be enlisted provided the necessary authority is obtained (eg, men serving in Sections A or B of the Regular Reserve may rejoin the Colours provided OIC Records gives authority).

46. Provided that the applicant is suitably qualified he is then required to take a simple selection test. Each corps and trade has a qualifying standard and a volunteer may be accepted for enlistment only in a corps for which he has reached the necessary standard.

47. A person may enlist into a corps, in certain cases, under the Trade Training Scheme and nominate the trade in which he wishes to be trained. A volunteer who in civilian life has reached the required standard of training in his trade may, in some instances, be enlisted for employment in his trade, under the Trade Employment Scheme. In all other cases a man may only be enlisted into a corps and not into a trade. He may, however, state a preference for employment in a particular trade provided he has reached the qualifying standard for that trade.

48. Every volunteer must be medically examined before he can be accepted for enlistment. The medical standards for acceptance vary between corps and between trades in each corps.

49. Once the recruiting officer is satisfied that the volunteer fulfils all conditions for enlistment, he explains the terms and conditions under which he will be enlisted. The recruit is then attested (AF B 271) and is given a copy of the Attestation Paper (AF B 271A). Final approval for all men is given by the recruiting officer except for those men who volunteer for the Parachute Regiment, RMP, RPC, QARANC and WRAC where final approval is given by the officer commanding the training unit or establishment of the regiment or corps concerned. Arrangements are then made for the recruit to join a basic training unit or regimental depot at a suitable date within a week or two of enlistment.

RECRUITING FOR BOYS

50. Four categories of boys are enlisted:—

(a) *Army Apprentice Tradesmen.*—Boys aged between 15 and 17 years are enlisted as apprentice tradesmen. They are required to undergo a series of selection tests followed by an interview with a personnel selection officer. Vacancies are allotted on a competitive basis by a War Office Selection Board. Apprentices are normally enlisted into the GSC for a course of three years at one of the four Army Apprentices' Schools, after which they are transferred to the Corps appropriate to their trade. Exceptions to this procedure are:—

- (i) RA surveyors who spend three years at the RA Junior Leaders Regiment.
- (ii) RAMC apprentices who do a two year course at the RAMC Apprentice School attached to the Corp's Depot and Training Establishment.
- (iii) Dental technicians who are enlisted into the RADC and do their initial training at the RAMC Apprentice School and their trade training at a RADC establishment.
- (iv) ACC chefs who spend three years in the apprentice company or the Junior Tradesmen's Regiment ACC.,
- (v) Clerks who are trained in the junior leaders unit of the corps they elect to join.
- (vi) RAPC accountant clerks who do a two year course at the RAPC Apprentices' School which is part of the RAPC Training Centre and Depot at Worthy Down, Winchester.

- (b) *Junior Leaders.*—Boys training in junior leaders units are normally enlisted between the ages of 15 and 16½ years, but, if they have special qualifications, they may be accepted up to the age of 17½. They are required to undergo a series of selection tests followed by an interview with a personnel selection officer. The following corps have their own junior leaders units (JLU):—

Royal Armoured Corps	Royal Artillery
Royal Engineers	Royal Corps of Signals
Infantry	Royal Army Service Corps
Royal Army Ordnance Corps	Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

An All Arms JLU was opened in April 1959 for boys for whom there is insufficient accommodation at the Corp's JLU's and accepts boys of RA, R SIGS, Infantry, RASC, RMP, Intelligence Corps and RAPC.

- (c) *Junior Tradesmen.*—Boys are enlisted for training as junior tradesmen between the ages of 15½ and 17 years except for the Army Catering Corps where the age limits are 15 to 16½ years. Junior tailors (Bde of Guards) undergo training at the Guards Depot and junior cooks at the Junior Tradesmen's Regiment ACC. Junior clerks, junior drivers, junior radio operators and junior medical assistants are trained at the Junior Tradesmen's Regiments at TROON and RHYL.
- (d) *In bands.*—Boys aged between 15 and 17½ years are enlisted as junior bandsmen or as junior drummers, buglers and pipers. They are enlisted in exactly the same way as junior leaders.

RECRUITING FOR WOMEN'S CORPS

51. The only major difference in the enlistment procedure for women as compared to men is that the Trade Training Scheme does not apply to WRAC who are not given any guarantee of training or employment in a particular trade. There is however a specific enlistment scheme whereby women already holding qualifications for certain trades may enlist with a guarantee of employment in the relevant trade and if subsequently found unsuitable will be offered employment in another trade or given a free discharge.

RECRUITING OUTSIDE THE UNITED KINGDOM

52. There is no recruiting organization overseas but British subjects who would otherwise have been eligible for enlistment were they still in the United Kingdom, may apply to enlist provided they are within the boundaries of a British Army command. The qualifications for enlistment are similar to those described above and a volunteer may be enlisted by an officer of the Regular Army authorized to do so (normally the commanding officer of a unit of the regular forces).

Similar arrangements apply for the enlistment of women overseas.

RECRUITING FOR THE RESERVE ARMY

53. Enlistment of volunteers (both men and women) into the AER is carried out by TA units nominated by commands as well as by Information Offices and HQs AER. Enlistments may also be carried out by the OC of an AER unit while at camp.

54. Recruiting for the TA is the responsibility, not of the recruiting staff, but of T and AFAs. Enlistment is carried out by OC, TA unit.

Welfare

55. It is one of the basic principles of army life that the well-being of the men is at all times the responsibility of the regimental officer. This responsibility falls into two groups:—

- (a) Unit man management, or those results which can be achieved by the regimental officer without outside assistance.
- (b) Collective activities in which, although the responsibility rests with the regimental officer, he cannot always achieve results without outside assistance, eg, the "A" staff or the voluntary organizations.

56. Welfare is not merely a matter of canteens, concerts, sports and comforts. These things although of great value, are the show-pieces of welfare: what really counts most is the regimental officer's sympathetic understanding of the soldiers' needs and problems, and the unsparing energy which he devotes (however busy he is) to the requirements of the men under him. A good officer should never be too busy to attend reasonably and sympathetically to the needs of his men.

57. It is, however, recognized that the regimental officer cannot tackle this vital work unaided. His responsibilities are many and his time limited. Behind him are the whole of the resources of the staff and of the voluntary organizations which it sponsors, but, however efficient the staff may be, the system will fail unless welfare is properly organized within the unit.

58. The regimental officer can be helped in the following ways:—

- (a) By encouragement of amateur unit entertainment (at home) and assisting Combined Services Entertainment in the provision of professional and amateur entertainment abroad ("A" staff).
- (b) By the co-ordination of cinema entertainment provided by the Army Kinema Corporation ("A" staff).
- (c) By the provision of clubs and static and mobile canteens operated by voluntary organizations ("A" staff).
- (d) By the operation of forces broadcasting services ("A" staff).
- (e) By the provision of reading material, army newspapers and instructions in current affairs (education).
- (f) By the legal aid scheme which gives free advice to junior ranks on legal problems, including divorce ("A" staff and legal aid sections, where they exist).
- (g) By the co-ordination of the work of the Soldiers', Sailors, and Airmen's Families Association, the Forces Help Society and the voluntary organizations under the Council of Voluntary Welfare Work ("A" staff).
- (h) The Resettlement Information and Advice Service (*see* paras 65 to 68) and individual education (education).

59. There are a number of voluntary organizations such as the YMCA and TOC H who make a great contribution to the welfare of the Army. The majority have a religious background and, for the most part, their activities are co-ordinated by the Council of Voluntary Welfare Work.

60. In addition to these there are the following, whose services are of particular value to units and formations in overseas theatres:—

- (a) Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association (SSAFA) which gives assistance in dealing with family, domestic, matrimonial etc. problems concerning ORs.
- (b) Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshops, which assist with problems of the soldier himself, such as business matters and questions concerning his finances.

Education

(See Manual of Education Parts, I, III, V, VII, VIII, XII and XIII).

Preliminary education

61. Preliminary education provides for those soldiers who require special tuition to raise them to the educational standard necessary to enable them to take a full part in normal training and to fit them to carry out the duties of their arms or corps. Twelve week courses for regular soldiers are provided at the School of Preliminary Education.

ARMY CERTIFICATES OF EDUCATION

62. General education aims to develop the intellectual capacity and initiative of the soldier and to assist him in his military training. It is divided into three stages, the successful completion of which is marked by the award of the Army Certificate of Education, 3rd, 2nd and 1st class, (ACE 3, ACE 2 and ACE 1). These Certificates of Education are related to the promotion of other ranks and to the pay of non-tradesmen and are revised from time to time to meet current military requirements. Particulars are given in ACI 67 of 1962. An important feature of the general education of the soldier is the regular current affairs discussion period taken by regimental officers. DAE prepares a special monthly brief for this purpose as well as arranging the distribution of other appropriate literature.

FURTHER EDUCATION

63. Many men and women in the Army desire facilities additional to those available under the general scheme. It may be to secure some training or qualification for promotion perhaps in the Army or of value on their return to civil life. Facilities to meet these individual needs are therefore provided as nearly as possible similar to those available outside the Army. The provision ranges from preparation for GCE "O" and "A" level, Royal Society of Arts, Civil Service and City and Guilds examinations, to the examinations of professional bodies and to university degrees. Instruction is available in units and Army Education Centres at home and overseas by RAEC, supplemented in the United Kingdom by civilian teachers under a scheme of civilian assistance. The latter includes arrangements for attendance of army personnel at Local Education Authorities' evening classes, lectures in units and residential short courses at universities. Where local facilities are insufficient a correspondence course scheme is available world-wide catering for over 700 various courses.

64. There is an increasing need to provide for the technical and scientific training of officers and for tuition to meet specific military needs such as the Staff College/Promotion examinations and language training. Forces Correspondence Courses are widely used for this purpose in conjunction with the scheme of university assistance. This assistance includes residential courses for officers at all levels in the United Kingdom and lecture tours in overseas commands. 3 Higher Education Centre in BAOR, assisted by lectures from the United Kingdom, provides centralized courses for officers in scientific and technical subjects and specific courses for Staff/ Promotion Examination candidates.

Provision is also made in home commands for the part-time education of young officers between the ages of 21 and 28 years. Studies are voluntary and, under the direction of University tutors, are spread over about five months in the year. Similar facilities are provided, although to a considerably lesser extent, in overseas commands with the assistance of tutors from university and other sources in the United Kingdom.

Resettlement

65. The existence of an effective system for providing suitable civilian employment for ex-regulars is a strong incentive to recruiting and an important aspect of morale. An inter-departmental committee composed of the Principal Personnel Officers of the three Services with an Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Labour as Chairman, meets periodically to review the resettlement arrangements made for the three Services. The resettlement work of the Ministry of Labour, the National Association for the Employment of Regular Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen, the Officers' Association and the three Services is co-ordinated in the Regular Forces Resettlement Service. In each of the Ministry of Labour's eleven regions there is a Regional Resettlement Committee (National Committees for Scottish and Welsh Regions), composed of representatives from both sides of industry, which seeks to extend employment opportunities for ex-regulars. The committees also provide Selection Boards to select applicants for the business re-orientation courses described below.

66. THE ARMY RESETTLEMENT INFORMATION AND ADVICE SERVICE

All regular other ranks are interviewed by a Preliminary Resettlement Board between 12 to 18 months before they leave the service, at which opportunity is taken to give advice on the choice of career in civilian life and also to remind those soldiers who have not already taken advantage of them, that facilities exist for part-time studies in vocational subjects (*see* para 63). In appropriate cases the advantages of re-engagement are stressed. Soldiers are also advised particularly at this Board on the housing situation in civilian life. Final Resettlement Boards are held between 3 to 6 months before discharge. In the United Kingdom these Boards are attended by representatives of the official job finding agencies so that the soldiers interviewed are able to register for employment and to state their preference. At the Final Resettlement Board they may apply for a pre-release resettlement course, if they are eligible. Resettlement Panels, specially briefed by the War Office, tour all commands at home and overseas to advise officers on all aspects of resettlement and will also interview other ranks who have been referred to the Panels by Resettlement Boards. Special arrangements for the setting up of Resettlement Interviewing Boards for officers and other ranks invalided from the Service were laid down by ACI 74 of 1962. Resettlement information is provided through monthly Services Resettlement Bulletins and other publications.

67. RESETTLEMENT TRAINING

Pre-release resettlement courses for those who are eligible are provided by the Army's two Resettlement Centres, by attachment to a civilian firm or under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour. On behalf of all three Services the Ministry provides pre-release business re-orientation courses intended for officers and a pre-release course for potential supervisors in industry or commerce for warrant officers and senior NCOs. Under the

Government Vocational Training Scheme, which is open to all ranks, training can be provided by the Ministry of Labour for many different types of skilled employment. Training takes place after release from the Army and the length of course varies from three months to two years according to the trade involved. The business re-orientation courses mentioned above may also be taken post-release. Maintenance grants are available from the Ministry.

68. CONCESSIONS TO EX REGULARS

A number of posts in the Civil Service at various levels are filled by special competitions reserved for ex regular officers and other ranks. Agreements have been negotiated with the Trades Unions whereby tradesmen of the Regular Army are eligible for admission on discharge to the appropriate union. Full details are given in ED 934 which is available to unit education officers. Similarly some professional bodies have agreed to recognize appropriate army experience and qualifications for admission to professional membership or for exemption from part or whole of their professional examinations. Details are given by ACIs and the Service Resettlement Bulletin.

69. THE OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The National Association for the Employment of Regular Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen assists the resettlement of regular other ranks and has job finders throughout the United Kingdom. The Officers' Association Resettlement and Employment Department helps officers to find suitable civilian employment. The Ministry of Labour also helps all ranks to find jobs when they leave the Service, both through its local Employment Exchanges and through the Professional and Executive register maintained by special local offices.

70. HOUSING OF EX REGULARS

Although the Army's Housing Information and Advice Service (*see* ACI 6 of 1960) can advise soldiers how to get their names on to the waiting list for council houses, ex servicemen receive no priority and have to wait their turn with civilians. In order to facilitate house purchase, as the solution to the soldier's housing problem on leaving the Army, the Save While You Serve Scheme was introduced by ACI 388 of 1961. Under the scheme any regular soldier may apply on an army form to have regular deductions made from his pay at source which are then credited to his account with the Building Society of his choice from the list of 157 participating societies. The soldier's savings receive interest at the rate appropriate to shareholders and will eventually accumulate to provide the deposit on a house when he leaves the Army. The Building Society will give him special consideration as a member of the scheme when he applies for a mortgage loan to buy a house, and will also accept a firm promise of employment as one of the conditions on which the loan is made instead of requiring him to be established in civilian employment. The Building Society will advise the soldier generally on housing in the area he chooses and guide him through the subsequent negotiations.

The fostering of this scheme, which is vital to the successful resettlement of the ex regular, is the responsibility of commanding officers through unit lectures and interviews. Assistance is provided by RAPC and RAEC officers.

CHAPTER 13.—SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT

General

1. Chapter 10 gives the responsibilities of the RASC. Further details are contained in

“Administration in the Field”, Volume I, Chapter XVII

and

“Administration in the Field”, Volume II, Chapter XXII.

Roles of the RASC

2. The roles of the RASC are as follows:—

- (a) Operation of the transport system for the Army except for unit transport, rail and water transport operated by RE(Tn).
- (b) Air supply in conjunction with the transport support forces of the RAF;
- (c) To provide, hold, and distribute supplies and POL;
- (d) Distribution of ammunition forward of the Refilling Point;
- (e) Operation of minor miscellaneous services.

Organization

3. Each infantry, armoured and parachute brigade has a brigade company RASC which includes a number of transport platoons and a composite platoon. There are no RASC divisional troops. A corps has a corps troops column RASC which includes transport and supply units for the basic corps troops and a number of other RASC transport and supply units to assist the corps in carrying out its logistic tasks. (See Appendix L). Apart from these basic allocations, further RASC units may be allotted by force HQ from a pool of units under force control.

. Transport companies are organized by grouping various “bricks” together according to the units role:—

(a) *Standard bricks*

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| HQ Transport Company | — | can command up to four transport platoons |
| Transport Platoon | — | operates 20 load carrying vehicles of any type. |
| Composite Platoon | — | Issues supplies, POL and ammunition up to a brigade group. |
| Workshops or LAD REME | — | According to the needs of the company. |

(b) *Specialist Bricks*

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Parachute Platoon | — | To operate the supply DZs of an airborne force. |
| Tank Transporter Pls | — | Operates 16 transporters. |
| Amphibious Platoon | — | Operates 16 amphibians. |

5. Supply and Petroleum companies are made up in a similar way as follows:—

(a) A supply company may consist of:—

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| Supply Platoons | — | which can |
| | | (i) hold and issue supplies in bulk and issue in detail (see para 5(b) for petroleum role). |

(ii) identify, sort and forward supplies in transit areas, ports, beaches and airfields.

(iii) operate cold storage equipment.

Field Bakery Platoons — which make the daily requirements of bread using air portable or mobile machine bakery equipment.

(b) Petroleum companies may consist of:—

Petroleum Filling Platoon — which can fill jerricans from bulk storage or operate a convoy refuelling point.

Bulk Operating Platoon — operating bulk tankage or pipelines, quality surveillance of petroleum products.

Supply Platoon — holding and issuing packed POL.

(c) In addition, a Refilling Point Platoon forms a part of, and provides the command and control element for, a Refilling Point.

6. The above units are grouped under the appropriate CRASC.

7. The Army Air Supply Organization (AASO) consists of a HQ and a number of Air Supply Control Sections, commanding certain units/detachments which are provided on an "as required" basis. These may include:—

(a) RASC — Air Despatch Company
MT Company
Supply Platoon

(b) RAOC — Air Maintenance Platoon
Transit Platoon
Heavy Drop Platoon

(c) Units/Detachments as follows:—

R SIGS — Communications

RAMC — to assist in aeromedical evacuation of casualties

RMP — PW control and normal RMP duties for the AASO

REME — to maintain aerial delivery equipment

MFO — especially kit of casualties

RPC — Pioneer/local labour

Staff

8. At each level of headquarters, advice to the commander and staff on RASC matters and control and direction of the supplies and transport services in the field are achieved through ST representatives as follows:—

Force HQ — DST

Corps HQ — DDST

Divisional HQ — CRASC

Brigade HQ — BRASCO (DADST in an independent brigade).

CHAPTER 14.—MEDICAL SERVICES

References: Administration in the Field Vols I and II.

RAMC Training Pamphlet No. 2—Medical Services in the Field (WO Code No. 5672). ⁶¹

Queen's Regulations, 1955, paras 95, 1211-1219. ^{and 1277}

Regulations for the Medical Services of the Army, 1954, paras 21, 22, 32-40, 75-89 and 134. (WO Code No. 10910).

Handbook of Army Health 1950 (WO Code No 5691).

Pulheems Administrative Pamphlet 1955 (WO Code No ~~10551~~). ⁶²

¹³³⁷¹

Medical Services in the Field

Role

1. The tasks of the medical services in the field are:—

- (a) the promotion of health and prevention of disease (*see* section in this chapter on Army Health).
- (b) The care and treatment of the sick and wounded.
- (c) The collection and evacuation of casualties in the field.
- (d) The supply and replenishment of medical equipment.

Organization

2. The medical organization for dealing with casualties in the field comprises the following:—

(a) *In brigade area*

Field ambulances—one to each infantry, parachute or armoured brigade group.

Mobile dental teams—two to each three brigade groups.

(b) *In corps area*

(i) Casualty clearing stations

(ii) Field surgical teams

(iii) Field transfusion teams

(iv) Field dressing stations

(v) Field hygiene sections

(vi) Forward medical equipment depots

(vii) Various specialist teams as required—^{Force} ~~army group~~ units allotted to corps.

(c) *In communications zone and base*

(i) General hospitals

(ii) Field dressing stations

(iii) Base medical equipment depots

(iv) Ambulance trains

(v) Base transfusion units

(vi) Field hygiene sections

(vii) Field hygiene companies

(viii) Convalescent training depots

(ix) Dental units

(x) Other units as required.

- (d) Motor ambulance companies RASC are allocated to corps, communications zone, etc for the transportation of casualties from brigade field ambulances to the rear. They are administered by the DDST but under the operational control of the medical administrative officer of the formation to which they are allotted.

3. Field ambulances (see Appendix HH)

- (a) These units are responsible for evacuating sick and wounded from the unit regimental aid posts (RAPs) and for treating and documenting them in the brigade area. Evacuation from the field ambulance back to corps is carried out under corps arrangements in ambulance cars of the company RASC (motor ambulance).
- (b) The organization of the field ambulance at WE has been rewritten to produce a more flexible unit than in the past. The new organization of a headquarters and two equal companies consisting of a company HQ and three sections, will enable the unit to be employed in any of the following roles:—
- (i) The complete unit as one large ADS
 - (ii) The complete unit as a collecting unit (six sections)
 - (iii) To form an ADS and one, two or three collecting units.

In this organization the HQ is a purely administrative and maintenance element but together with one of the companies will form the ADS.

- (c) The company commander arranges the evacuation of cases from unit RAPs in field ambulance transport, which may or may not pass through a CCP on its way to the ADS. A CCP is only set up if the distance from the RAP to ADS is excessive or if there is an obstacle or potential obstacle intervening. Wherever possible evacuation should be direct from RAP to ADS.
- (d) At the ADS the casualty has his documentation checked or initialled (F Med 26) and his name, diagnosis and disposal entered into AB 27A (a copy of which is sent every 24 hours to HQ Field Records). He is examined and disposed of as required. The medical treatment is confined to skilled first aid, life saving surgery and sometimes the initiation of transfusions.

4. Field dressing stations (see Appendix HH)

The primary role of the FDS in a corps is to provide facilities for the treatment of minor sick and wounded from both brigade and corps troops. A corps FDS can perform this task by:—

- (a) Acting as a filter for a casualty clearing station (CCS) thus relieving congestion in the CCS. The FDS is sited adjacent to the CCS and minor cases are transferred from the CCS reception depot to the FDS.
- (b) A FDS can be set up as a centre for the treatment of special types of cases, eg, exhaustion cases, minor burns etc. A FDS can also act as an advanced surgical centre (ASC) when field surgical and transfusion teams (FSTs and FTTs) have been added. It must be stressed that the setting up of an ASC is a rare occurrence as it is a poor substitute for a CCS.

Amdt. 4/Feb/64

5. Mobile dental teams

Two are allotted to every three brigade groups. They are mobile but have to be attached to accounting units for administration and feeding. The ADMS deploys them as necessary.

6. Corps and communications zone

- (a) The main medical unit behind the brigade group is the casualty clearing station. This is a semi-mobile unit allotted to corps from force on the basis of three to each corps. It requires 30 3-ton vehicles to move. The unit has its own tentage and can function independently of permanent buildings. However, under nuclear conditions these units should be established in buildings preferably with cellars, suitably strengthened and modified by the engineers.
- (b) The CCS is the first unit where a casualty can normally receive skilled surgery and nursing and it is here that the FSTs allotted to the corps are usually found.

7. The function of the remaining units in corps, force, communications zone and base is to:—

- (a) give medical cover to units in those areas,
- (b) evacuate the casualties and sick from CCSs so that the latter can continue their primary function,
- (c) provide general hospital facilities to all cases requiring it and also surgery for those lower priority cases that are not normally operated on at CCSs.
- (d) to provide specialist treatment as required.

Medical services in nuclear warfare

8. The advent of nuclear warfare does not alter the tasks or functions of the army medical services. The large numbers of casualties which will occur in a short space of time will throw a very much greater load on medical units. All RAMC other ranks are being trained to a higher degree than ever before. The aim of this training is to enable RAMC ORs to perform certain procedures previously carried out only by medical officers; this will free medical officers for more complicated and skilled forms of treatment. To ease the tasks of the medical services all ranks of the Army must be trained in first aid.

Air evacuation

9. Aircraft provide the most comfortable and speedy means of evacuation for casualties. Casualties can be evacuated by helicopter from field ambulance sections or even RAPs to the ADS and from ADS to CCS. On occasions, should the situation warrant it, casualties may well be evacuated from RAP direct to CCS. Transport aircraft will transport casualties from CCS to the rear and to and from medical units in the communications zone. The chain of evacuation is shown at Appendix GG.

10. The Army is responsible for the organization of casualty evacuation from battalion level to CCS/forward transport airfield irrespective of whether

the aircraft used belong to the Army or the Royal Air Force. The Royal Air Force will similarly be responsible for casualty evacuation by air at and in rear of forward transport airfields.

Army Health

Definition

11. Military hygiene is the maintenance and enhancement of the mental and physical health of all ranks of Army, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of adverse climatic and environmental conditions.

Responsibility

12. Responsibility for the health of the troops is placed on commanders of formation and units. The Medical Services are advisers to commanders on the technical and professional aspects of military hygiene. Success is dependent upon the education and training of the individual soldier. To determine what advice needs to be given, the following visits and technical inspections are carried out:—

- (a) Medical officers carry out regular routine inspections of barrack areas. By Regulations for the Medical Services of the Army 1954, a medical officer is required to advise on all matters which *in his opinion* may conduce to the preservation of the health of the troops.
- (b) Senior administrative medical officers carry out annual administrative inspections.
- (c) Army health specialists visit and advise units as required.

Specialist Support

13. To assist administrative medical officers and commanding officers of units, a Health organization exists within the Army consisting of Specialist Medical Officers, Health Inspectors and Hygiene Assistants.

Scope of Military Hygiene

14. All factors which may affect the health and efficiency of soldiers fall within the province of Army Health. These include:—

- (a) Health in temperate, tropical and cold climates, acclimatisation and environmental conditions.
- (b) Medical aspects of accommodation, heating, lighting, ventilation, water supplies, ablution and laundry facilities, nutrition, clothing and equipment.
- (c) Medical standards and categorisation, health education, personal and communal hygiene, rest, recreation and physical training.
- (d) Occupational hazards, conditions of work, mental and physical fatigue, industrial health, radiological protection, and prevention of injuries.
- (e) Prevention or control of communicable diseases, vaccinations, disinfection, disinfestation, insect control, and disposal of waste matter.
- (f) Research, medical statistics and health intelligence.

- (iii) Health propaganda.
- (iv) Medical statistics.
- (v) Research in preventative medicine.
- (iv) Medical standards and medical categorization.
- (b) Matters which are the responsibility of officers of arms other than the army health organization:—
 - (i) The soldier's physical and mental reaction to general training and his actual physical training.
 - (ii) The soldier's work; conditions of work, hours of work, design of vehicles, industrial hazards in workshops, radiological protection.
 - (iii) The soldier's daily life; accommodation, lighting, ventilation, water supplies, disposal of waste, feeding, clothing, equipment, laundry, spiritual and general welfare, siting of camps and barracks.

- (m) Health propaganda.
- (n) Medical statistics.
- (o) Research in preventive medicine.
- (p) Medical standards and medical certification.
- (q) Matters which are the responsibility of officers of arms other than the army health organizations.
- (r) The soldier's physical and mental reaction to general training and his actual physical training.
- (s) The soldier's work, conditions of work, hours of work, design of vehicles, industrial hazards in workshops, radiological protection.
- (t) The soldier's daily life, accommodation, hygiene, sanitation, food supplies, transport of waste, clothing, equipment, laundry, spiritual and general welfare, state of morale and discipline.

CHAPTER 15.—ORDNANCE

General

1. A brief outline of the responsibilities of the RAOC is given in Chapter 10 and further details are included in Administration in the Field, Vol. I, Chapter XVIII, Administration in the Field, Vol II, Chapter XXIII, and RAOS, Vol 2—War. The following paragraphs give the broad outline of the role and organization of the RAOC.

Role of the RAOC

2. *Main Task.*—This is the provision of all the material required to maintain the Army, with the exception of fuel, food and certain medical, engineer and marine items. It is a vast and complex range of materials which is subdivided into the following categories for the purpose of provision, accounting, receipt, storage, maintenance and issue:—

(a) *Ordnance Stores.*—This term includes:—

- (i) MT stores, including spares and assemblies for A, B and C vehicles.
- (ii) Clothing and necessities of all kinds.
- (iii) General stores, including equipment for camps, barracks and hospitals, hand tools and workshop materials.
- (iv) Technical stores, including complete equipments and assemblies and spares for all armaments, small arms, engineer and signals equipments.

(b) *Vehicles.*—The range of vehicles supplied covers all types of A, B and C vehicles.

(c) *Ammunition.*—The RAOC provides, holds, maintains and issues all types of ammunition and explosives including guided missiles and rockets.

3. *Secondary Tasks.*—In addition to the main task, the RAOC is responsible for:—

- (a) The provisions of laundry and bath facilities.
- (b) Manufacture and supply of industrial gases (including oxygen, acetylene and compressed air) for use by all three Services.
- (c) Printing publications and forms peculiar to the theatre, including psychological warfare leaflets.
- (d) The storage and issue of office machinery, stationery, army forms and publications.
- (e) Salvage of stores etc.

4. *Subsidiary Tasks.*—These include:—

- (a) The inspection, modification and repair of all types of land service ammunition, and the disposal of all bulk explosive stores used by the Army or individual items reported by the Police, etc. with the exception of beach and pipe mines and enemy aircraft bombs.
- (b) The repair of clothing and some general stores.
- (c) Procurement of materials within the theatre by purchase and local manufacture for use as items of Ordnance supply.

Organization

5. The RAOC units which may be deployed in a theatre of operations are shown at Appendix 'BB'.

6. The non-organic units are built up of functional platoons designed to meet any given work load. The organic units are formed on standard establishments.

7. In the United Kingdom, large central depots are established to hold and maintain peace operating stocks and war reserves of ordnance stores, vehicles and ammunition to support units stationed in UK, and to replenish overseas depots. In addition, Command Ordnance Depots are located in each Home Command to issue clothing and general stores to units within their command. They also hold mobilization equipment for issue to TA and AER units and the balance of equipment to bring Regular units from peace to war establishments.

8. *Command and Control.*—Control and direction of ordnance services in the field are achieved through RAOC representatives located at all formation HQs down to and including brigade group HQ as follows:—

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|--|
| (a) Communication zone HQ | — | DDOS |
| (b) Communication Area HQ | ... | ADOS |
| (c) Force HQ | — | DOS |
| (d) Area HQ | — | ADOS |
| (e) Corps HQ | — | DDOS (and CRAOC Corps Troops) |
| (f) Divisional HQ | — | CRAOC |
| (g) Brigade Group HQ | — | BOWO (DADOS will be incl on estbs of indep Bde Gp HQ). |

CHAPTER 16.—REPAIR AND RECOVERY.

General

1. A brief outline of the responsibilities of REME is given in Chapter 10 and further details are included in:—

- (a) Administration in the Field, Vol I Chapter 19.
- (b) Administration in the Field, Vol II Chapter 24.
- (c) REME GS Training Publications.

The following paragraphs give a broad outline of the role and organization of REME.

Role

2. REME are responsible for the inspection, modification, repair and recovery of all damaged and defective mechanical, electronic, electrical and optical equipment beyond the capacity of unit personnel, and for first and second line servicing of army aircraft with the following major exceptions:—

- (a) *RE*
RE are responsible for unit repairs to most engineer equipments and for field and base repairs to some equipments mainly those of engineer origin (ACI 120 of 1961).
- (b) *R SIGS*
R SIGS are responsible for unit repairs to all signal equipments and for field repairs to such equipment held by R SIGS units.
- (c) *RAF*
The RAF is responsible for carrying out third line and arranging for fourth line servicing of aircraft of the AAC.

When dealing with aircraft the term "Servicing" is used in place of "Repair" to conform to RAF terminology.

Inspection

3. Inspections are carried out on all equipments at periodic intervals by either:—

- (a) REME Inspectorate establishments or
- (b) Inspection teams formed by CREME, etc, from REME workshops.

Inspection in peacetime is one of REME's most important functions to ensure that equipment is fit for battle.

Modifications

4. These are necessary to correct defects in design, manufacture and change of role of equipment. REME are responsible for investigating defects and producing the necessary modifications, which are effected at all levels of REME support depending on:—

- (a) Priority
- (b) Size of Task

Repair

5. Repairs should be done as far forward as possible to reduce the time equipment is out of action; but the repair potential of workshops designed to operate in the forward areas is limited. REME support is therefore in four successive lines, and work beyond the capacity or scope of one line is backloaded to the next one. The relationship between these different lines is given below:—

Line	Type of Repair up to:—	Type of Casualty
First	Unit	X
Second	Field	Y
Third	Intermediate	Y (Med)
Fourth	Base	Z

6. Because of backloading difficulties and to reduce the time out of action, repairs to tanks and heavy equipments are carried out *in situ* where this is possible. This is the work of the Forward REME Group which operates from a base forward of the parent workshop. This group is formed from elements of the workshop and consists of repair sections mounted in specially equipped light "A" vehicles, armoured recovery vehicles and a detachment of the RAOC stores section. The organization of an armoured workshop and its forward repair elements is shown at Appendix MM.

7. For operational reasons, usually the time factor, the second line workshops of brigade groups are not always able to deal with the total repair load arising in the formation, the surplus "Y" casualties are then redesignated "Y" (Med) and are backloaded to the medium workshops (third line) in the corps area.

Recovery

8. The principle of recovery is that recovery resources move forward to bring equipment casualties rearwards. Recovery is therefore organized into four stages:—

(a) *First line*

This covers extrication and removal of a casualty to an LAD or equipment collection point (ECP). It is normally done by recovery vehicles held by LADs.

(b) *Second line*

This covers the collection of casualties from units, LADs or ECPs and the backloading to the formation second line workshop ("Y" casualty) or the formation backloading point (BLP)("Y"(Med) and "Z" casualties). This stage is usually carried out by the recovery pls of the second line workshops.

(c) *Third line*

This covers the backloading from second line workshops or BLP to the medium workshops ("Y"(Med) casualties) or corps BLP ("Z" Casualties) which is normally carried out by the corps recovery coy.

(d) *Fourth line*

This covers the backloading of casualties from the corps BLPs to RAOC vehicle depots, or base workshops.

Amdt 3/May/63

9. Appendix **EP** shows the stages of repair and recovery in diagrammatic form.

Organization

10. REME units are classified into four lines of support according to their position in the REME organization relative to the units they serve. The term has no geographical significance. A first line REME unit is the one to which a unit looks for the service it requires, a second line unit is the next heavier stage and so on.

11. First Line Support—is provided by attached tradesmen, LADs or unit workshops, to units or HQs to carry out unit repairs and in some cases first line recovery. Typical examples are:—

(a) *Units with attached REME tradesmen*

- (i) Infantry Battalion
- (ii) Divisional Field Park Squadron RE

(b) *Units with LADs*

- (i) Armoured Regiment
- (ii) Divisional Signals Regiment

(c) *Unit Wksp*s

- (i) Transport Company Workshop
- (ii) Reconnaissance Flight Workshop.

12. Second Line Support—is provided by supplying mobile workshops to units or formations to carry out field repairs and in some cases second line recovery. Typical examples are:—

(a) *Units*

- (i) One locating regiment workshop to each locating regiment RA.
- (ii) One guided weapon (~~field~~) regimental workshop to each guided weapon (~~field~~) regiment RA.

(b) *Formations*

- (i) One infantry workshop to each infantry brigade group.
- (ii) One telecommunication workshop to each corps.

13. Third Line Support—is provided by supplying semi-mobile or mobile REME units to carry out ~~field~~ repairs ("Y" (Med) Casualties), and third line recovery to a corps, typical examples are:—

(a) *Repair*

Medium Workshop

(b) *Recovery*

Corps Recovery Company.

14. Fourth Line Support—is provided by supplying static or semi-static REME units to carry out base repairs and fourth line recovery to a force. Typical examples are:—

(a) *Repair*

- (i) One base workshop to each force
- (ii) One medical equipment workshop to each force.

(b) *Recovery*

One army recovery company to each force.

Command and Control

15. Force HQs.—In a purely British Force, HQ REME representation will be a DEME (major-general or brigadier). In an allied force, HQ REME representation is responsible for REME operational planning, the formulation of REME technical, tactical, organizational and training policies and general co-ordination and control of the REME repair and recovery effort throughout the theatre.

16. Communications Zone HQ.—The REME representative at communications zone HQ will be a DDEME (brigadier or colonel) and his responsibilities include the implementation of DEME's policies in the communications zone and co-ordination and control of the activities of CREMEs at forward and rear area HQs.

17. Forward and Rear Area HQs.—A CREME is the REME representative at forward and at rear area HQs. He is responsible for command of all REME units in that area, except those under command of their parent unit, and technical control and training of all REME personnel in units in the area. A DADEME is the REME representative at a sub-area HQ.

18. Corps.—A DDEME is the REME representative at a corps HQ. He is responsible for REME operational planning and policy within the corps area.

19. Corps Troops.—A CREME is the REME representative for Corps Troops. He commands all independent corps REME units (eg, medium workshops, corps troops workshop, corps recovery company etc) and is responsible for the technical control of all REME personnel in corps troops and for the implementation of the policies laid down by DDEME.

20. Division.—A CREME is the REME representative at divisional HQ. He commands those REME units operating under divisional control (eg, infantry and armoured workshops) and is responsible for the technical control of all REME personnel within the division and for the implementation of the technical policies laid down by the DDEME.

21. Brigade Group.—A BEME is the REME representative at brigade group HQ. He is responsible for the technical control of REME units within the brigade group, for planning and for the implementation of the policies laid down by DDEME/CREME.

Communications

22. To provide efficient and rapid control of forward repair facilities in the combat zone and of recovery facilities in both the combat and communications zones, certain appropriate REME radio nets are provided.

CHAPTER 17.—PAY SERVICES

(For detailed information on Pay Services, see "Administration in the Field", Volume I, Chapter XI; Volume II, Chapter XV, and also Financial Instructions).

General Organization

1. The normal organization of Pay Services in a theatre of operations is as follows:—

- (a) At Force HQ a Deputy Paymaster-in-Chief (Brigadier).
- (b) At Base a Command Pay Office,
a Base Clearing House,
a Bulk Cash Office,
Area Cash Offices at main ports.
- (c) In the Communications Zone Staff Paymasters at HQs,
Forward Base Pay Offices,
Area Cash Offices.
- (d) In the Combat Zone Chief Paymaster or Staff Paymaster at Force, Corps and Divisional HQ (as required),
Forward Base Pay Office,
Field Cash Offices with each Corps, Division or Independent Brigade Group.
- (e) With all units Paymasters and RAPC OR staff with all major units. RAPC NCOs with HQ and minor units.

2. The organization of Pay Services will vary in different theatres of operations. A great deal will depend on the geography of the country, its communications system and banking facilities, and on the nature of operations.

3. Situations will at times arise where officers' accounts and soldiers' accounts are maintained locally at a main base of a theatre of operations overseas, in which case there will be a requirement for special pay offices to keep these accounts, in addition to the Command Pay Office and Base Clearing House mentioned in sub-para. 1(b) above. It will be more normal for all such personal accounts to be maintained in Fixed Centre Pay Offices in the United Kingdom.

4. Normal methods of issuing pay in a theatre of operations are:—

- (a) *Officers* ... Advances of pay, on scales fixed by GOC-in-C, issued by Field or Area Cash Offices on presentation of advance of pay books (AFs W3241).
- (b) *Other Ranks* ... Payment out of unit imprest account recorded on acquittance rolls (AF N1513) and in the soldier's pay book (AB 64).

Duties of Deputy Paymasters-in-Chief at Force HQ, and Staff Paymasters

5. The Deputy Paymaster-in-Chief controls all pay services throughout the theatre of operations, including the technical duties of RAPC personnel serving in units.

6. He acts as an adviser to his GOC-in-C or Force Commander on all questions concerning pay and allowances, currency, banking, rates of exchange, and accounting for public and non-public funds.

7. Similar functions to those above within formations are performed by Chief Paymasters and Staff Paymasters.

Command Pay Office

8. The main functions of a Command Pay Office in a theatre of operations are:—

- (a) Audit and payment of bills and claims authorized by the responsible services of the command or theatre, and accounting for such payments.
- (b) Receiving and accounting for all money due to the public.
- (c) Maintenance of records of requisitions.
- (d) Audit of imprest accounts for the payment of locally employed civilian labour.

Base Clearing House

9. The main functions of a Base Clearing House in a theatre of operations are:—

- (a) Audit of regimental imprest accounts, and clearance of acquittance roll charges and miscellaneous vouchers affecting officers' and other ranks' pay accounts to the paymasters holding such accounts.
- (b) Clearance of officers' advance of pay forms (AF W3241).
- (c) Accounting for transactions carried out by Area and Field Cash Offices.

Bulk Cash Office

10. The main function of a Bulk Cash Office is the provision of bulk supplies of cash to all cash offices in the theatre of operations, either direct, or through Forward Base Pay Office. (See para. 11 below).

Forward Base Pay Office

11. The main functions of a Forward Base Pay Office are:—

- (a) Supplying bulk cash to Area Cash Offices in the Communications Zone and to Field Cash Offices serving with formations in the Combat Zone.
- (b) Payment of local contractors bills in the forward areas.

Area and Field Cash Offices

12. (a) Area Cash Offices are located to serve areas where there are main troop concentrations in the base areas and Communications Zone. There will invariably be a heavy demand for such offices at or in the neighbourhood of ports in order to carry out currency exchanges for units or reinforcements in transit.

- (b) Field Cash Offices are Corps troops, for allocation as required on a scale of one to each independent brigade group, one to each division and one to each Corps HQ. These offices are normally located at the HQ of the formation they are serving and are administered by that HQ.

Amdt 4/Feb/64

13. The functions of Area and Field Cash Offices are:—

- (a) Issue of cash to Unit Imprest Holders for pay of troops.
- (b) Issues of advances of pay to officers.
- (c) Exchange of currency.
- (d) Receipt of money—such as takings of Field Post Office and NAAFI.

Duties of Paymasters and RAPC NCOs with Units

14. The main duties of Paymasters serving with units are:—

- (a) Operation of the unit imprest account.
- (b) Maintenance of unit pay documents.
- (c) Advice and assistance to the CO on all pay matters and on the maintenance of the units Regimental Funds Accounts.

Amdt 4/Feb/64

13. The functions of Area and Field Cash Offices are:—
(a) Issue of cash to Unit Imprest Holders for pay of troops.
(b) Issues of advances of pay to officers.
(c) Exchange of currency.
(d) Receipt of money—such as takings of Field Post Office and NAAFI.

Duties of Paymasters and RAFC NCOs with Units

14. The main duties of Paymasters serving with units are:—
(a) Operation of the unit imprest account.
(b) Maintenance of unit pay documents.
(c) Advice and assistance to the CO on all pay matters and on the maintenance of the units Regimental Funds Accounts.

CHAPTER 18.—THE RESERVE ARMY.

(THE ARMY EMERGENCY RESERVE AND TERRITORIAL ARMY)

War Office responsibility

1. All War Office directorates undertake, for the AER and the TA, duties and responsibilities corresponding to those which they perform for the Regular Army.

2. The Territorial Army and Cadets Directorate is in the capacity of an adviser to the other directorates in the War Office on problems concerning the AER and TA. It has, however, executive responsibilities for the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Associations (T and AFA) and the University Officers Training Corps (TA).

Home command and district responsibility

3. Home commands are responsible for the TA (in conjunction with the T and AFAs) and for providing assistance for AER units and for the administration of HQs AER within their commands.

Divisional districts

4. The TA is organized on a divisional basis, but in order to achieve the closest possible relationship with the Regular Army and the Civil Defence organization in the United Kingdom, the ten divisional HQs are combined with the Regular Army district HQs which are matched to the civil defence regions. The commanders of those Regular Army districts in which there are no TA divisions are responsible for those TA formations and units which are located within their district boundaries, see Chapter I para 22.

Staff

5. Divisional/District and District HQ peace and war establishments allow sufficient staff to cater for both the Regular and TA units in these formations.

6. At lower HQ also there are integrated staffs consisting of a TA element and a permanent staff from the Regular Army.

The Army Emergency Reserve

Role

7. The AER is part of the Royal Army Reserve (RAR) and is divided into two categories whose respective roles are as follows:—

Category I

Provides those units and pools, mostly administrative, which are required to balance the order of battle of the Regular Army limited war force.

Category II

Provides those units which are required to complete the mobilization order of battle but which are not required by the Regular Army in peace-time and

which are not suitable for raising as part of the TA. It holds during their part-time service those NSM who live in areas where it is not possible for them to be posted to the TA. AER II is thus complementary to the TA order of battle.

8. WRAC and QARANC are also represented in the AER organization.

9. All personnel in AER I are required to train in peace.

10. AER Category II is divided into two Sections—A and B—of whom those in A are required to train in peace-time whilst those in B are not required to train.

Administration

11. The HQ AER of each arm or service consists of a commander and a small staff made up of an administrative element and a training element. The HQs AERs administer and make arrangements for the training of all units and individuals in special pools and pools of fixed establishments.

12. Where possible, units of the AER are regionalised and affiliated to a Regular or TA unit of the same corps in their area. This is to provide a measure of corporate existence throughout the year, and to assist with the out of camp training commitment of AER Category I personnel.

Liabilities

13. (a) All officers and other ranks in AER I and AER II are liable to be:—

(i) called out on permanent service when the Regular Army Reserve or any part of it, is called out by proclamation, and in that event serve in any unit or part of the Army in any part of the world;

(ii) called out on permanent service in the United Kingdom without proclamation, in defence of the United Kingdom against actual or expected attack.

(b) In addition officers and other ranks in AER I are required to agree in writing to undertake the liability to be called out on permanent service outside the United Kingdom, without proclamation, when warlike operations are in preparation or in progress. National service officers and other ranks may undertake the same liability.

Officers

14. Officers of the AER are either volunteers or officers who have completed two years' whole-time national service and are posted to the AER for their part-time service. National service officers may become volunteers.

Other ranks

15. As with officers, the other ranks of the AER are made up from two sources. The "direct" volunteer is a man who has no national service liability or who has completed the whole five and a half years of such a liability. NSM are posted into the AER on completion of two years' whole-time service to carry out their three and a half years' part-time service and during this period may become volunteers.

Amdt 3/May/63

Training obligations

16. The training obligation of officers and other ranks in AER I is 15 days plus 16 one-hour periods annually. That of officers and other ranks in AER II A and ORs in AER III is 15 days annually.

17. While his statutory training obligation under the National Service Acts remains at a total of 60 days in three and a half years' part-time service (not more than 21 days in any one year), a NSM is not being required at present to carry out any part-time training. National service officers, and men may voluntarily undertake the additional liabilities of AER I, but they are in the first place posted to AER IIA. They may volunteer to train with AER IIA.

Pay, allowances and bounties

18. When attending annual training, volunteer officers and other ranks receive pay and allowances at the regular army rates appropriate to their rank and previous full-time regular or embodied service.

19. Volunteer officers and other ranks in AER I, IIA and III are also eligible to earn an annual bounty; the rates for AER I and IIA are increased from their fourth year of voluntary service. Furthermore, officers and other ranks of AER I are paid annually a pre-proclamation liability bounty. In addition all AER personnel are paid a £50 gratuity when called out for permanent service.

Women's corps

20. The conditions of service for QARANC (AER) and WRAC (AER) are broadly the same as those for the rest of the AER, but their pay and bounties are at lower rates.

The Territorial Army

Role

21. The role of the Territorial Army is:—

- (a) the provision of units and individual reinforcements for the regular army overseas, particularly for the British Army of the Rhine;
- (b) the provision of headquarters and units to aid the civil power and to support the Regular Army in the United Kingdom;
- (c) the provision of a framework on which, in a period of rising tension, general preparation for war can be built up;
- (d) the provision of a limited number of special volunteers who undertake the additional liability to be called out for service with the Regular Army at any time. These special volunteers constitute the Territorial Army Emergency Reserve (TAER).

22. On the outset of war the regular and territorial armies will be integrated as one national army.

23. The TA is organized on a divisional basis, but in order to achieve the closest possible relationship with the Regular Army and the Civil Defence Organization in the United Kingdom, the ten divisional headquarters have been amalgamated with Regular Army district headquarters which are already matched to civil defence regions. These ten divisions comprise twenty two infantry brigades. In addition there is an independent infantry brigade in Northern Ireland, a parachute brigade group, a port task force and various corps and army troops. Some corps and army troops units are earmarked for service overseas, particularly with the British Army of the Rhine.

Territorial Army Emergency Reserve (TAER)

23A. The TAER consists of special TA volunteers who undertake in addition to their TA liability a pre-proclamation liability and stricter annual training obligations for which they receive extra bounty. The TAER engagement is for one year at a time.

Women's corps

24. (a) QARANC (TA). Officers and other ranks fill vacancies in General Hospitals and Casualty Clearing Stations, RAMC.
- (b) WRAC (TA). A number of WRAC units work either with Signals or RASC and some platoons are earmarked to reinforce static headquarters.

Officers Training Corps

25. There are 16 universities with OTC contingents. These contingents are part of the TA and have the same material and financial benefits as other TA units. The number of arms and service sub-units (including WRAC) in each contingent varies according to the requirements of the university. The role of the OTC is:—

- (a) "To provide a practical link between service thought and the Universities thereby fostering interest in the Military affairs of the nation and in the Army as one of the instruments in the policy of national defence.
- (b) To provide pre-service training for those undergraduates who consider joining the Regular Army.
- (c) To provide pre-service training for candidates for commissions in the Army Emergency Reserve, in the Territorial Army and in the Combined Cadet Force".

Liabilities

26. On joining the TA every volunteer becomes liable:—

- (a) To serve during a period of national emergency, when called upon to do so, at any place in the United Kingdom and Channel Islands whether or not an order is in force embodying the TA.
- (b) To serve outside the United Kingdom and Channel Islands after the embodiment of the TA (unless the individual has been specifically accepted for home service only).
- (c) After the embodiment of the TA, to be transferred or posted to any corps or unit of the Army in which his services may be required.
- (b) Additionally, members of the TAER undertake the further liability to be called out, at any time, for service with the Regular Army at home or overseas for an aggregate of 6 months in any one agreement of 12 months duration.

Annual training obligations

27. The obligatory training liability is 15 days annual camp, 30 training periods of one hour each and an annual weapon training course. A recruit in his first year has a liability for an additional 10 training periods. If a volunteer is unable to attend camp for more than eight days, he is obliged to make up the difference by attendance at extra training periods, unless he is prepared to lose a proportion of his bounty. A volunteer member of the TAER is required to attend annual camp for the full 15 days in order to qualify for his special TAER bounty. However, in the event of his being called out for Army Service such service will count in lieu of annual camp.

Pay, allowances and bounties

28. When attending annual training or a course of instruction, volunteer officers and other ranks receive pay and allowances at the regular army rates appropriate to their rank and previous full-time regular or embodied service.

29. When undergoing week-end or similar training, personnel receive pay for any day on which they attend for eight hours continuously and complete at least four hours training. A training expenses allowance is paid to personnel to cover out of pocket expenses incurred for periods of training of not less than two hours and no more than eight hours duration. No payment is admissible for periods of training of less than two hours. Allowances are admissible for travelling to and from TA centres.

30. Volunteer officers and other ranks are eligible to earn an annual bounty on completion of their training obligations (*see* para 27). In addition other ranks may earn separate supplementary bounties for efficiency and for the number of voluntary training periods performed. Volunteer members of TAER are eligible for a special bounty of £150 (£128 for Women Services) on satisfactorily completing a 12 months special agreement. In addition, they also receive a gratuity of £50 on each occasion of call out.

31. Volunteer officers and other ranks of the Special Air Service and parachute units, who are trained parachutists, can earn an extra bounty because of their special obligations. Special jump pay is payable to parachutist members of the above units.

Permanent staff

32. A small regular permanent staff element, consisting of both officers and other ranks, is allowed for each unit depending on its size and type.

33. Units also employ civilians on the technical and administrative side who are engaged by the T and AFA. These civilians may be members of the TA.

Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Associations (T and AFAs)

34. T and AFAs are organized on a county basis, although in some cases there is only one T and AFA for two or three counties. They have a full time paid secretariat, but the committee members perform their services in a voluntary unpaid capacity.

35. The main responsibilities of the T and AFAs are the administration of the civil aspects of the TA and Army Cadet Force; provision and maintenance of buildings (including their cleaning, lighting and heating); payment for travelling and training expenses for TA personnel; liaison with employers and trade unions; issue and replacement of clothing; recruiting and publicity and provision of civilian staffs.

Integration of the reserve army with industry

36. To avoid dislocation of key industries on mobilization, the Ministry of Labour operates a scheme in conjunction with the War Office whereby all volunteers for the reserve forces are classified by the Ministry as available or not available for embodiment. This scheme is known as the "screening scheme". To avoid corresponding disorganization of the reserve forces on mobilization, units are restricted as to the number of volunteers screened as "not available" whom they may accept.

30. When working week-end or similar training personnel receive pay for any day on which they attend for eight hours continuously and are engaged in at least four hours training. A training expenses allowance is paid to personnel not to cover out of pocket expenses incurred for periods of training of not less than two hours and no more than eight hours duration. Payment is admissible for periods of training of less than two hours. Allowances are admissible for travelling to and from TA centres.

31. Volunteer officers and other ranks are eligible to earn an annual bonus on completion of their training obligations (see para 32). In addition other ranks may earn certain supplementary benefits for efficiency and for the number of voluntary training periods performed. Volunteer members of TAFA are eligible for a special bonus of £150 (£125 for W and S members) on satisfactory completion of 12 months' special agreement. In addition they also receive a gratuity of £50 on each occasion of call out.

32. Volunteer officers and other ranks of the Special Air Service and parachute units who are married parachutees can earn an extra bonus because of their special obligations. Special bonus pay is payable to para-choist members of the above units.

Permanent staff

33. A small number of permanent staff are employed in TAFA. These are of two types: other ranks and officers. The latter are employed in the TAFA and in the TAFA.

34. These also include members of the medical and administrative staff who are engaged by the T and AFA. These members may be members of the TAFA.

Technical and Auxiliary Forces Association (T and AFA)

35. T and AFA are organized on a county basis although in some cases there is only one T and AFA for two or three counties. They have a full time paid secretariat but the committee members perform their services in a voluntary unpaid capacity.

36. The main responsibilities of the T and AFA are the administration of the TAFA and the TAFA. They are responsible for the provision and maintenance of buildings (including their cleaning, lighting and heating), transport for travelling and training expenses for TA personnel, liaison with other TAFA and TAFA, issue and replacement of clothing, training and military and provision of civilian staff.

Integration of the reserve army with industry

37. To avoid duplication of key industries on mobilization, the Ministry of Labour operates a scheme in conjunction with the War Office whereby all volunteers for the reserve forces are classified by the Ministry as available or not available for employment. This scheme is known as the "reserving scheme". To avoid corresponding duplication of the reserve forces on mobilization units are restricted as to the number of volunteers recruited as "not available" whom they may accept.

LIST OF ARMS AND SERVICES

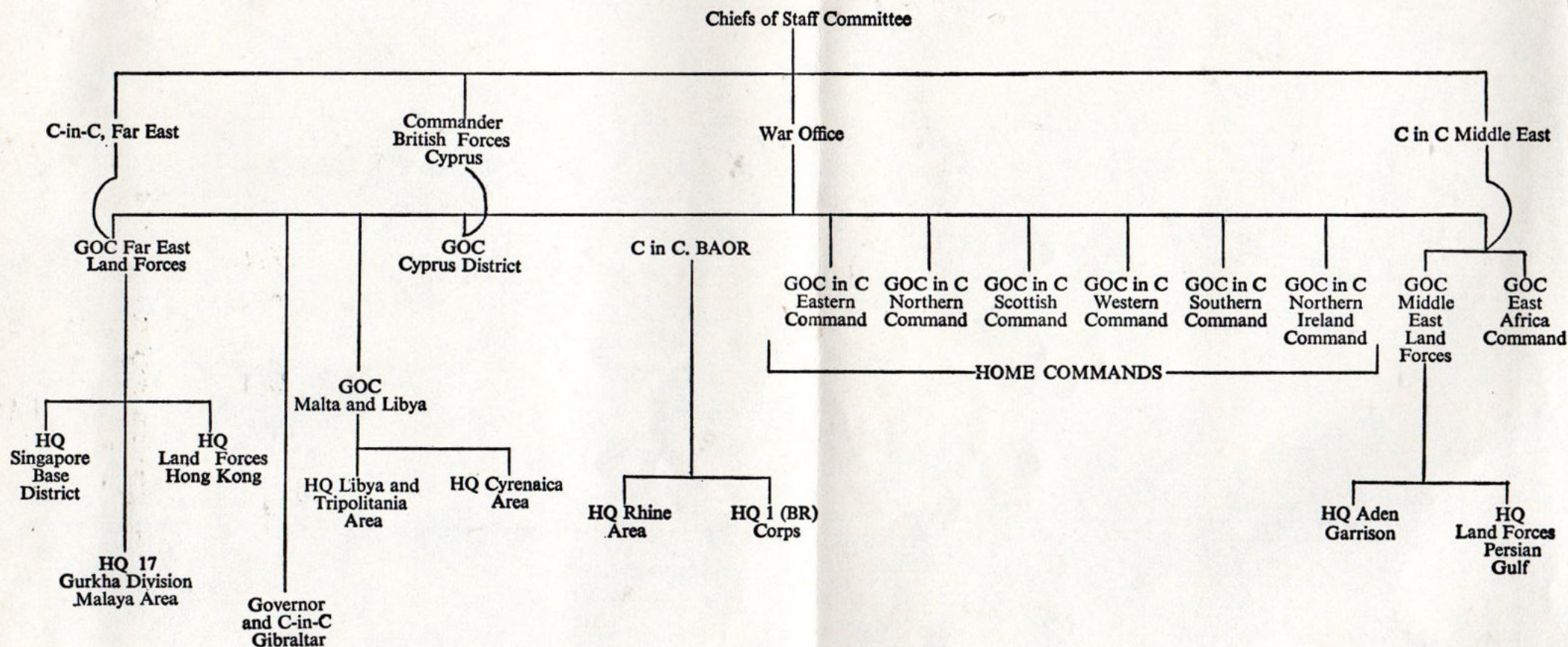
Arms and Services

1. The Army is divided into a number of separate "arms" and "services". These are listed below in alphabetical order:—

									Abbreviations
Army Air Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	AAC
Army Catering Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ACC
Army Physical Training Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	APTC
General Service Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	GSC
Infantry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Inf
Intelligence Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	INT CORPS
Military Provost Staff Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	MPSC
Royal Armoured Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RAC
Royal Army Chaplains' Department .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RACHD
Royal Army Dental Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RADC
Royal Army Educational Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RAEC
Royal Army Medical Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RAMC
Royal Army Ordnance Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RAOC
Royal Army Pay Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RAPC
Royal Army Service Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RASC
Royal Army Veterinary Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RAVC
Royal Artillery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RA
Royal Corps of Signals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R SIGS
Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	REME
Royal Engineers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RE
Royal Military Police .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RMP
Royal Pioneer Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RPC
Small Arms School Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SASC
Women's Corps									
Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	QARANC
Women's Royal Army Corps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	WRAC

Amdt 3/May/63

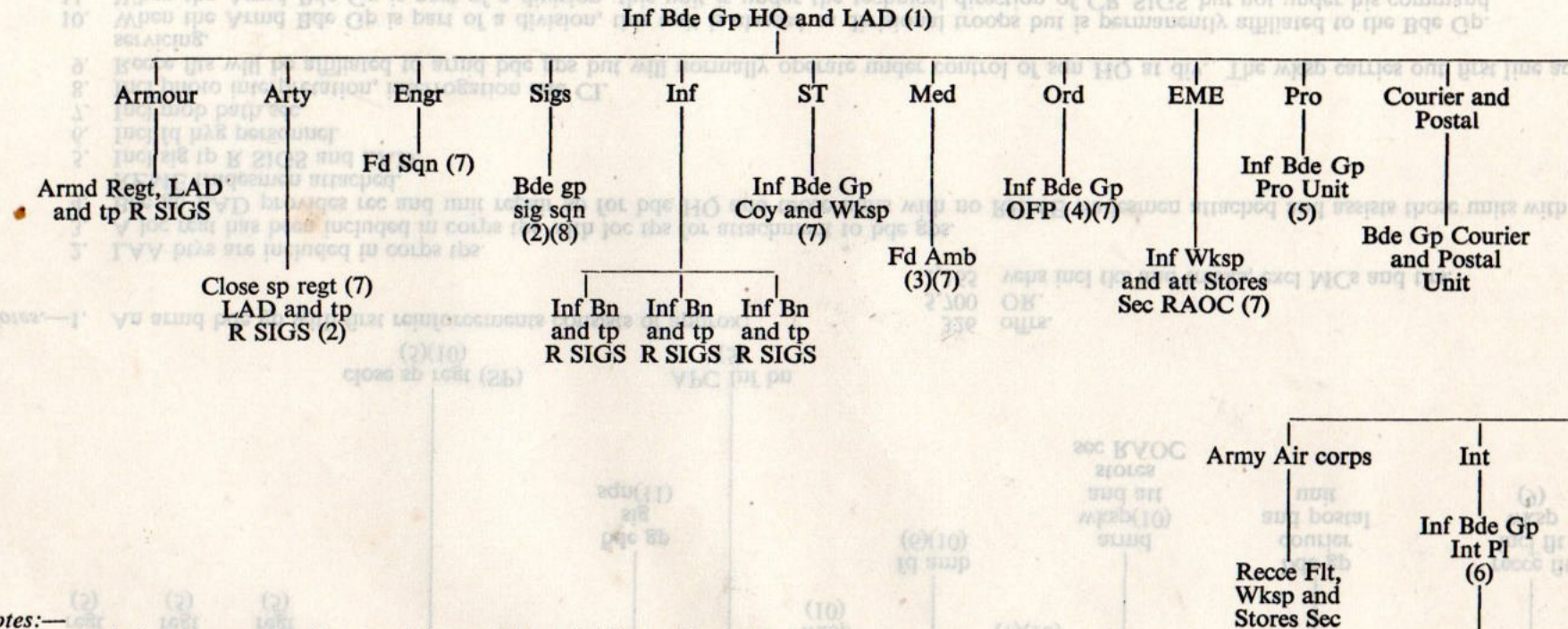
ARMY CHAIN OF COMMAND—WORLD WIDE



Amdt 4/Feb/64

APPENDIX C

ORGANIZATION OF AN INFANTRY BRIGADE GROUP



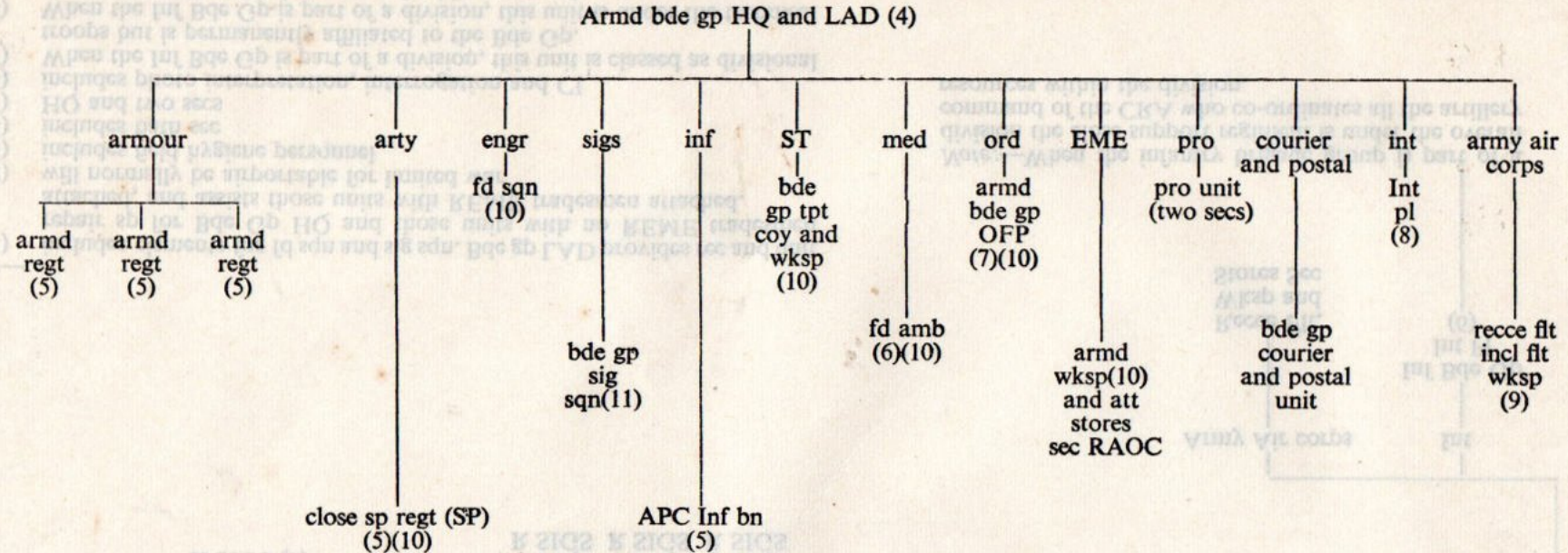
Notes:—

- (1) includes elements for fd sqn and sig sqn. Bde gp LAD provides rec and unit repair sp for Bde Gp HQ and those units with no REME tradesmen attached, and assists those units with REME tradesmen attached.
- (2) will normally be airpotable for limited war
- (3) includes field hygiene personnel
- (4) includes bath sec
- (5) HQ and two secs
- (6) includes photo interpretation, interrogation and CI
- (7) When the Inf Bde Gp is part of a division, this unit is classed as divisional troops but is permanently affiliated to the Bde Gp.
- (8) When the Inf Bde Gp is part of a division, this unit is under the technical direction of CR SIGS but not under his command.

Note:—When the infantry brigade group is part of a division the close support regiment is under the overall command of the CRA who co-ordinates all the artillery resources within the division.

ORGANIZATION OF AN ARMoured BRIGADE GROUP

APPENDIX D



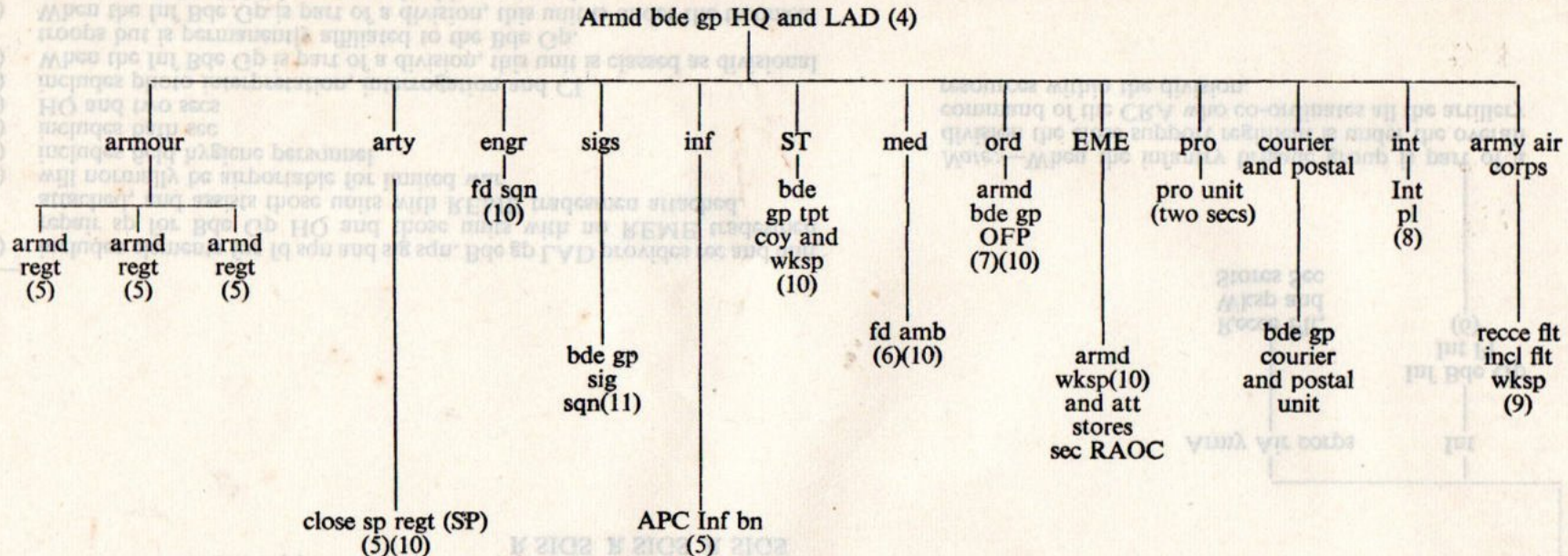
Notes.—1. An armd bde gp with first reinforcements consists of approx:

326	offrs.
5,700	OR.
1,165	vehs incl tks and tracks, excl MCs and ttrs.

2. LAA btys are included in corps tps.
 3. A loc regt has been included in corps tps with loc tps for attachment to bde gps.
 4. Bde gp LAD provides rec and unit repair sp for bde HQ and those units with no REME tradesmen attached and assists those units with REME tradesmen attached.
 5. Incl sig tp R SIGS and LAD.
 6. Incl fd hyg personnel.
 7. Incl mob bath sec.
 8. Incl photo interpretation, interrogation and CI.
 9. Recce flts will be affiliated to armd bde gps but will normally operate under control of sqn HQ at div. The wksp carries out first line ac servicing.
 10. When the Armd Bde Gp is part of a division, this unit is classed as divisional troops but is permanently affiliated to the Bde Gp.
 11. When the Armd Bde Gp is part of a division, this unit is under the technical direction of CR SIGS but not under his command.
- Note.—When the Armoured Brigade Group forms part of a division the close support regiment (SP) is under the overall command of the CRA who co-ordinates all the artillery resources within the division.

ORGANIZATION OF AN ARMoured BRIGADE GROUP

APPENDIX D



Notes.—1. An armd bde gp with first reinforcements consists of approx:

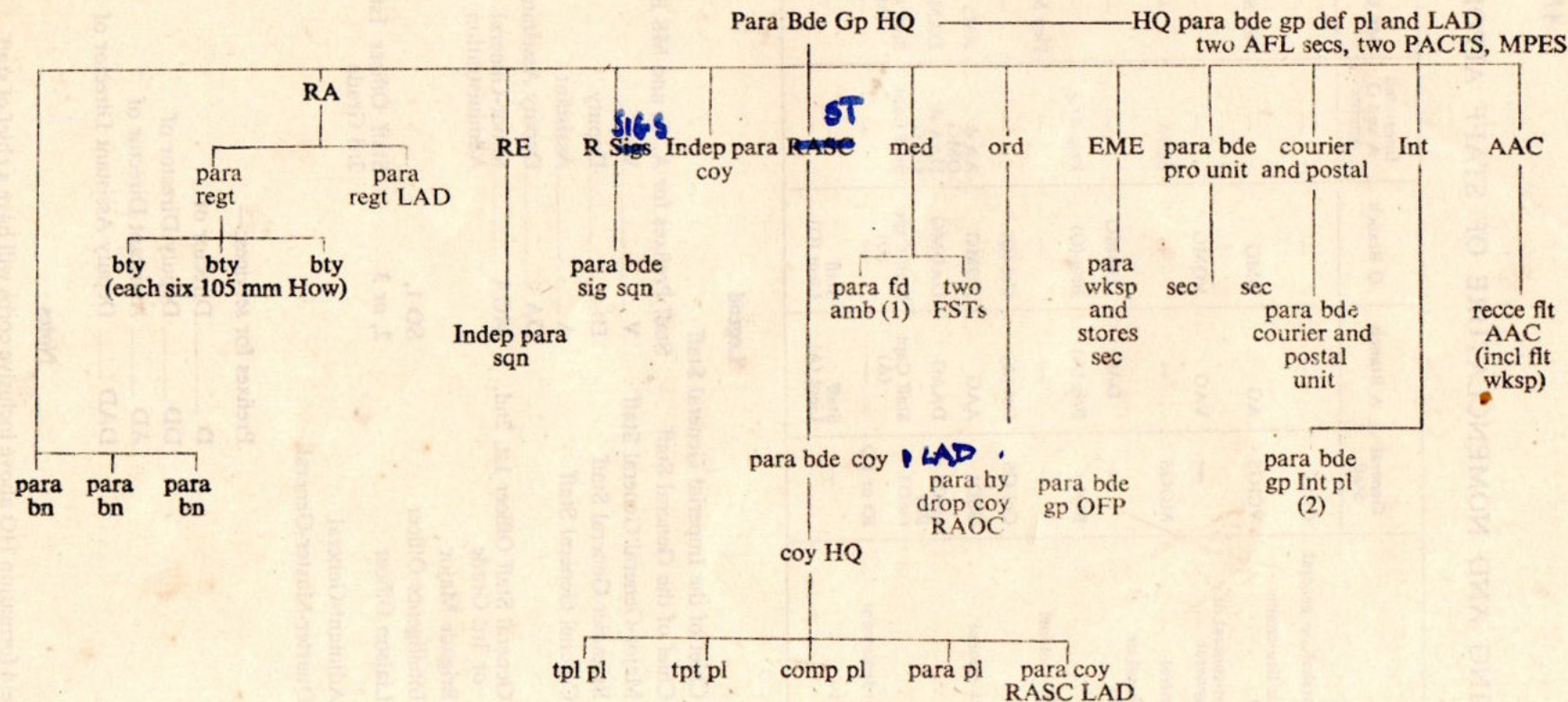
326 offrs.
5,700 OR.
1,165 vehs incl tks and tracks, excl MCs and tlrs.

2. LAA btys are included in corps tps.
 3. A loc regt has been included in corps tps with loc tps for attachment to bde gps.
 4. Bde gp LAD provides rec and unit repair sp for bde HQ and those units with no REME tradesmen attached and assists those units with REME tradesmen attached.
 5. Incl sig tp R SIGS and LAD.
 6. Incl fd hyg personnel.
 7. Incl mob bath sec.
 8. Incl photo interpretation, interrogation and CI.
 9. Recce flts will be affiliated to armd bde gps but will normally operate under control of sqn HQ at div. The wksp carries out first line ac servicing.
 10. When the Armd Bde Gp is part of a division, this unit is classed as divisional troops but is permanently affiliated to the Bde Gp.
 11. When the Armd Bde Gp is part of a division, this unit is under the technical direction of CR SIGS but not under his command.
- Note.—When the Armoured Brigade Group forms part of a division the close support regiment (SP) is under the overall command of the CRA who co-ordinates all the artillery resources within the division.

Amdt 2/Sept/62

APPENDIX E

ORGANIZATION OF A PARACHUTE BRIGADE GROUP



- Notes.—
1. Incl fd hygiene pers.
 2. Incl photo interpretation, interrogation and CI.

APPENDIX G

GRADING AND NOMENCLATURE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS

	General Staff	A Branch	Q Branch	Integrated A and Q Appnts	MS Branch	Services (normal prefixes)
Field Marshal or general	CIGS	—	—	—	—	—
General or lieutenant-general	VCIGS	AG	QMG	—	Mil Sec	—
Lieutenant-general or major-general	—	VAG	VQMG	—	—	—
Major-general	MGGS	—	—	MGA	—	D
Major-general or brigadier	—	DAG	DQMG	—	—	—
Brigadier	BGS	Brig (A)	Brig (Q)	Brig A/Q	—	—
Brigadier or colonel	—	—	—	—	Dep Mil Sec	DD ..
Colonel	Col GS	Col (A)	Col (Q)	—	—	—
Lieutenant-colonel	GSO1	AAG	AQMG	AA & QMG	AMS	AD ..
Major	GSO2 or BM	DAAG	DAQMG	DAA & QMG	DAMS	DAD ..
Captain	GSO3	Staff Capt (A)	Staff Capt (Q)	Staff Capt	Staff Capt (MS)	—
Captain or lieutenant	IO or LO	—	—	—	—	—
Lieutenant	—	Staff Lieut (A)	Staff Lieut (Q)	—	—	—

Legend

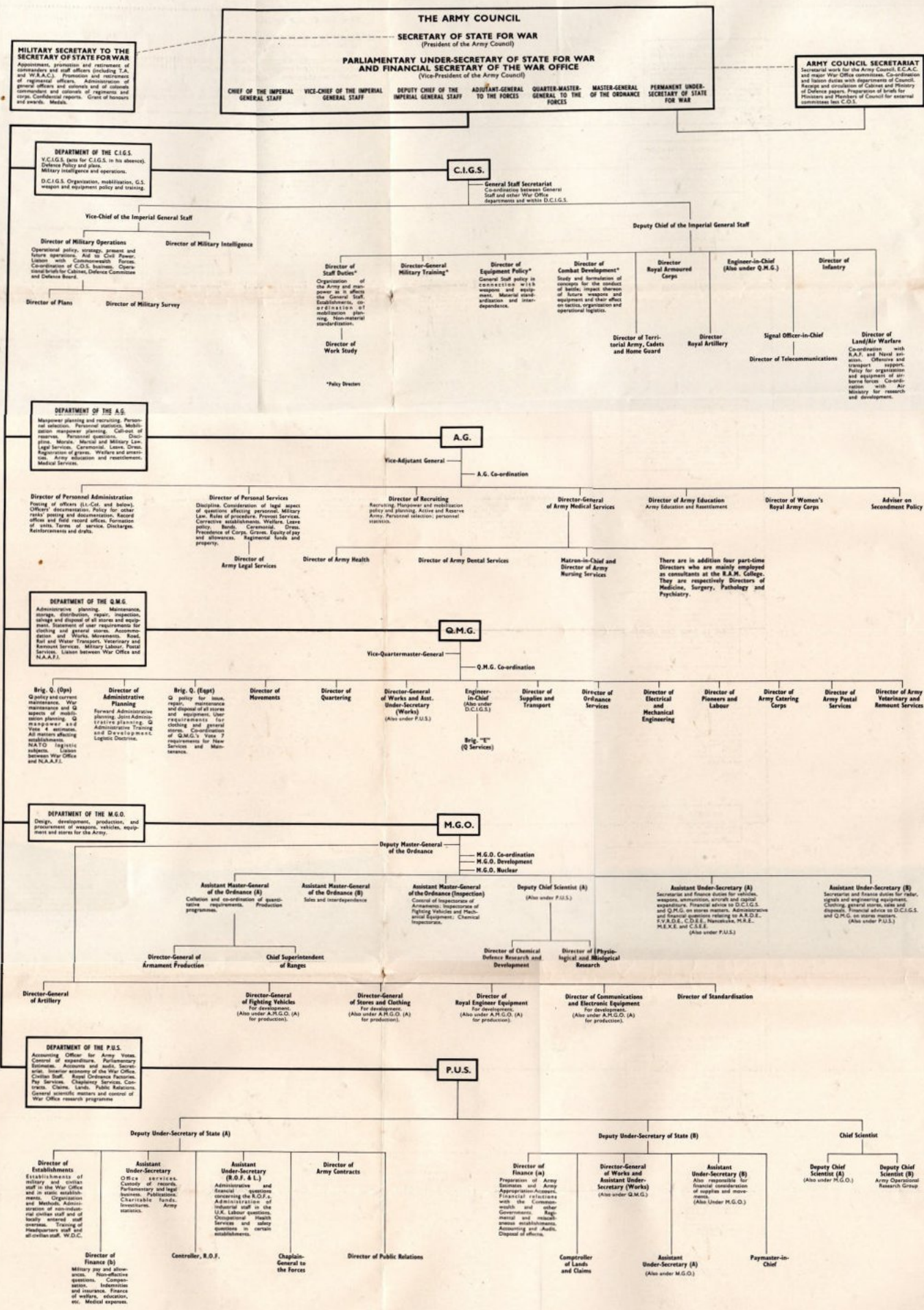
CIGS	Chief of the Imperial General Staff	
CGS	Chief of the General Staff	Staff Prefixes for A, Q, and MS Branches:—
MGGS	Major-General General Staff	V Vice
BGS	Brigadier General Staff	D Deputy
Col GS	Colonel General Staff	A Assistant
GSO 1,		DA Deputy Assistant
2, or 3	General Staff Officer 1st, 2nd, or 3rd Grade	MGA Major-General in charge of Administration
BM	Brigade Major	
IO	Intelligence Officer	SO 1,
LO	Liaison Officer	2, or 3
AG	Adjutant-General	Staff Officer 1st 2nd or 3rd Grade
QMG	Quarter-Master-General	

Prefixes for services:—

D	Director of
DD	Deputy Director of
AD	Assistant Director of
DAD	Deputy Assistant Director of

Notes

1. All field formation HQ above inclusive corps will have a chief of staff.
2. The section of the staff to which an officer belongs is shown in brackets after the above designations, eg, GSO 1 (Ops), DQMG (Mov), etc.



Amdt 3/May/63

3. Appointments in advisory branches attached to the General Staff,—RAC, RA, RE, R SIGS, Inf—normally follow general staff nomenclature up to and including the lieutenant-colonel level, eg, GSO 1 (RA), GSO 2 (RAC), except in the case of RE and R SIGS where they are sometimes simply termed SO 1 (Sigs) or SO 2 (RE), etc. Above lieutenant-colonel, and outside the War Office (where they would be directors or deputy directors), appointments in the advisory branches are designated as follows:—

Major-general	..	MGRAC	MGRA	CE	CSO
Brigadier	..	BRAC	BRA	CE	CSO
			(at Force HQ)	(at Force HQ)	(at Force HQ)
			CCRA	CCRE	CCR SIGS
			(at Corps HQ)	(at Corps HQ)	(at Corps HQ)
		CE	Chief engineer		
		CSO	Chief signal officer		

4. In the case of the services, the short designation of the service concerned is normally added to the prefixes shown in the table above, ie:—

.....Svy	Survey
.....ST	Supplies and Transport
.....MS	Medical Services
.....OS	Ordnance Services
.....EME	Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

Thus:—DOS, DDEME, ADST, DADMS

The ranks of officers in the medical service are in certain cases one higher than in comparable appointments in other services. The head of the Medical Services at the War Office is the Director General Army Medical Services (DGAMS (lieutenant-general)).

There are exceptions to this system of grading and nomenclature in some of the more uncommon services and they are too numerous and too insignificant to refer to here.

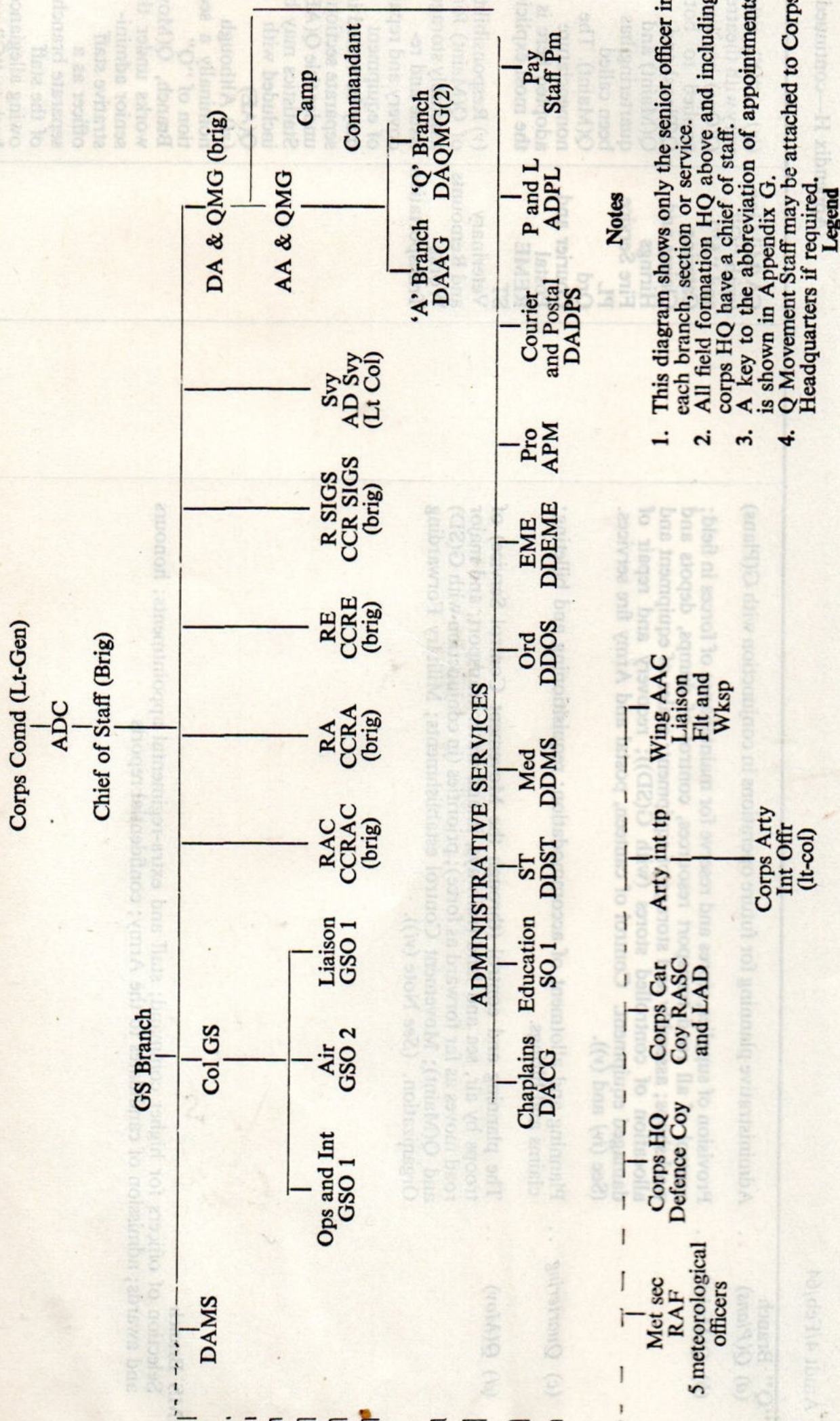
5. For details of all directors appointments and above in the War Office (see Chapter 2 and Appendix F).

ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES OF BRANCHES OF THE STAFF

	Organization and Duties	Responsibility for the control of		Remarks
		Advisory Branches	Services	
General Staff				
(a) <i>G(Plans)</i>	.. Operational planning, co-ordination of "Q" planning; secretariat of joint planning staff and committees; liaison with planning staffs of other Services	RAC RA RE Chemical Warfare Camouflage R Sigs W S Inf AAC CD Psychological Warfare	CA/Mil Gov (with "A" and "Q") Kinema (with "A") Survey	(i) At corps or lower HQ certain of the sections of the GS may be combined, eg:— (a) At corps HQ G(Ops) and G(Plans) as G(Ops) . (b) At div HQ all sections except G(Int) and G (Liaison as G(Ops)) . (ii) G(Ops) Air exists only at formation HQ above division. It is worked very closely with G(Ops) and G(Int) .
(b) <i>G(Ops)</i>	.. Conduct of current operations, operation orders and operation instructions; strategic distribution of formations and units; strategic and tactical moves; operational policy chemical warfare, camouflage, and special units; deception; inter-communication; internal security; control of liaison with allied armies and the other Services			
(c) <i>G(Ops) Air</i>	.. Control of air support; liaison with RAF; control of air request net, demands for air reconnaissance (in conjunction with G(Int)); control of ground liaison sections; may work as a sub-section of G(Ops)			
(d) <i>G(Int)</i>	.. Collection, collation and distribution of enemy intelligence; identification and interrogation of enemy PW; enemy order of battle; security; signal security; ciphers, censorship; wireless intercepts; intelligence organization; air reconnaissance in conjunction with G(Ops) Air; air photographs; control of photo interpreters			
(e) <i>G(SD)</i>	.. Own order of battle; provision of forces, formations and units for specific operations; policy of formation and organization of new units; preparation and authorization of establishments; staff tables; allocation of manpower between arms; strategic moves (in conjunction with G(Ops) and Q(Mov)); weapon policy; scales and priorities of issue of controlled stores; co-ordination of staff work between branches			

Organization and Duties		Responsibility for the control of		Remarks
		Advisory Branches	Services	
(f) <i>G(Trg)</i>	.. Training policy; training grant; training areas and ranges; training ammunition and stores; training films; schools and training units; vacancies on courses; tactical doctrine and lessons from operations; training pamphlets and memoranda			
(g) <i>G(Liaison)</i>	.. Liaison with flanking and subordinate formations; liaison with allied formations on flanks and under command; works as a sub-section of G(Ops)			
"A" Branch				
(a) <i>Personal services</i>	.. Discipline; courts of inquiry; ceremonial; leave; welfare; supervision of pay and allowances; routine orders; medals; spiritual welfare; disposal of enemy PW; provost (discipline)		Canteen CA/Mil Gov (with "G" and "Q")	
(b) <i>Manpower personnel administration</i>	.. Formation, conversion and disbandment of units; mobilization and demobilization; recruiting, reinforcements and replacement of casualties; commissions; promotions; regimental postings		Chaplains Education Graves Kinema (with "G") Medical	
(c) <i>Field Records</i>	.. Records; (British and locally enlisted personnel), notification of casualties; production of casualty statistics and strength states; committee of adjustment and disposal of effects; production of casualty and strength statistics		(Note (iii)) Pay Provost Forces Broadcasts (with Sigs)	(iii) include hygiene and dental

"Q" Branch (a) <i>Q(Plans)</i>	.. Administrative planning for future operations in conjunction with G(Plans)	CA/Mil Gov (with "G")	(iv) "Q" titles vary with theatres Q(Ops) has been applied to both Q(Plans) and Q(Maint) and quartering has been called Q(Maint). The nomenclature adopted here is the most explicit.
(b) <i>Q(Maint)</i>	.. Provision of supplies, stores and reserve for maintenance of forces in field; control of all road transport resources, control of dumps, depots and workshops; assembly and storage of equipment; scales of equipment and allocation of controlled stores (with G(SD)); recovery and repair of damaged equipment. Control of canteen, postal and Army fire services. (See (iv) and (v)).	Catering Claims and Hirings Fire Service PL Ord Courier and Postal REME ST	
(c) <i>Quartering</i>	.. Planning and allotment of accommodation; requisitioning and billeting; claims and hirings.	Veterinary and Remounts Works Transportation	(v) Responsibility of Q(Maint) for assembly storage, issue and recovery and repair of equipment may be vested in separate sections under title Q(AE) Statistics may be included with Q(AE)
(d) <i>Q(Mov)</i>	.. The planning and control (through the Movement Control Service) of troops by air, sea and land (railways, inland water transport, and major road moves as far forward as force); priorities (in conjunction with G(SD) and Q(Maint); Movement Control establishments; Military Forwarding Organization. (See Note (vi)).		(vi) Although nominally a section of "Q" Branch, Q(Mov) works under the senior administrative staff officer as a separate branch of the staff owing allegiance both to "G" and "Q".
MS Branch	Selection of officers for higher command; staff and extra-regimental appointments; honours and awards; admission of candidates to the Army; confidential reports		



Notes

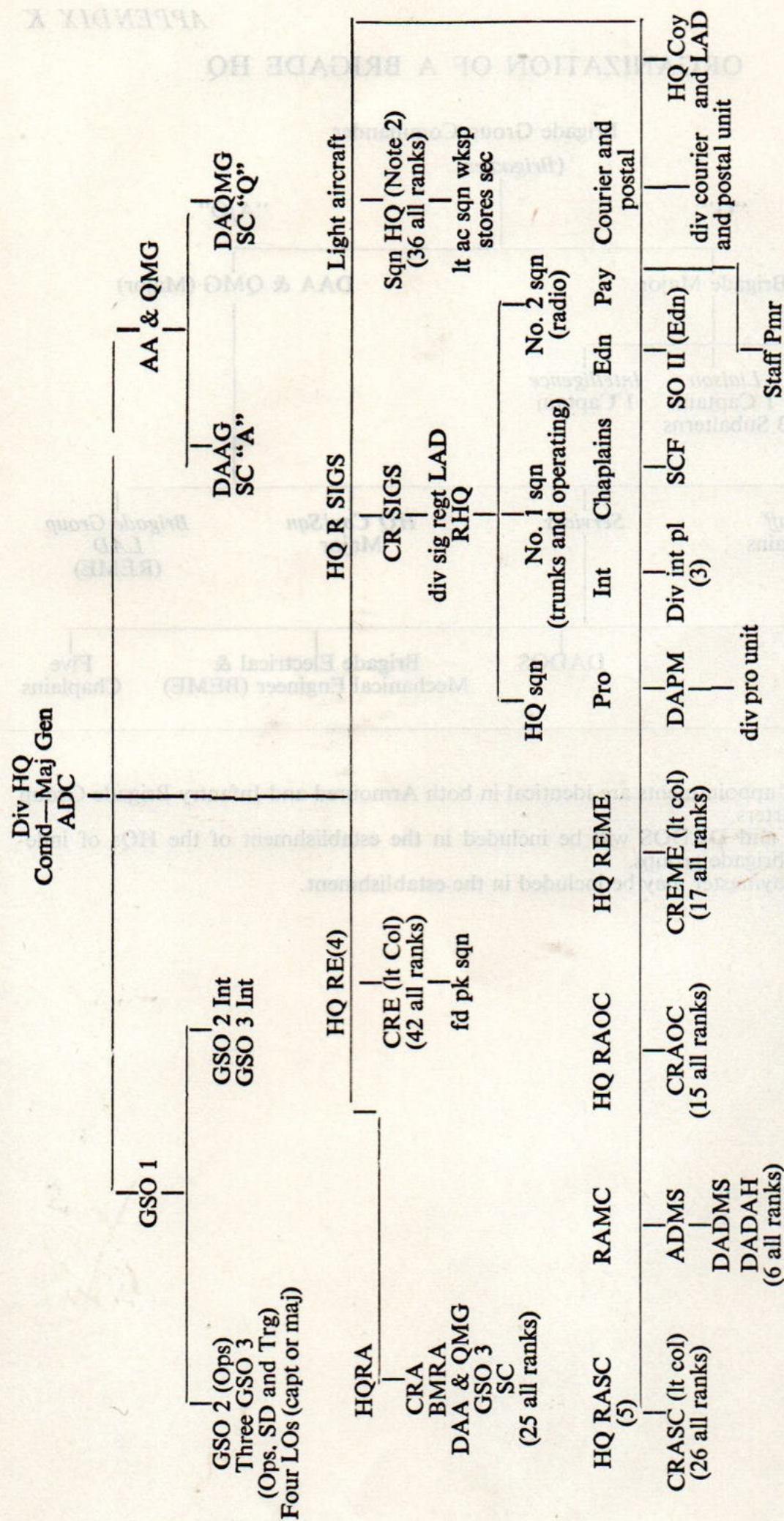
1. This diagram shows only the senior officer in each branch, section or service.
2. All field formation HQ above and including corps HQ have a chief of staff.
3. A key to the abbreviation of appointments is shown in Appendix G.
4. Q Movement Staff may be attached to Corps Headquarters if required.

Legend

Att to Corps HQ -----

APPENDIX J

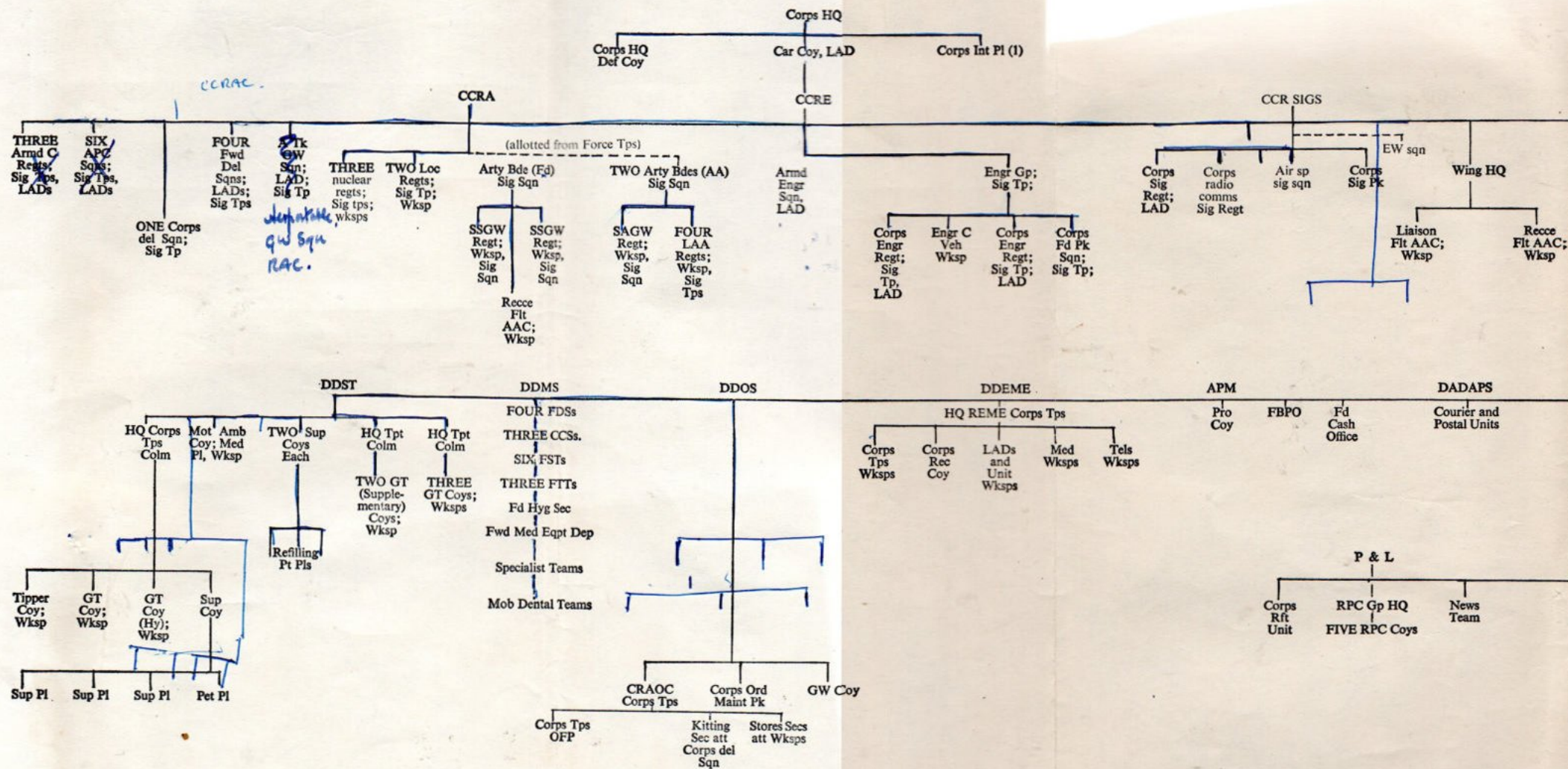
STANDARD ORGANIZATION OF DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND DIVISIONAL TROOPS



- Notes.—1. The detailed composition of the headquarters of arms and services is still under consideration. The strengths given in this diagram are to be used as a rough guide for examination purposes only.
2. The sqn HQ will control the rece flts affiliated to bde gps.
3. Includes CI, photo interpretation.
4. HQ RE is not now part of Div HQ but is on a separate establishment.
5. HQ RASC is not now part of Div HQ but is on a separate establishment.

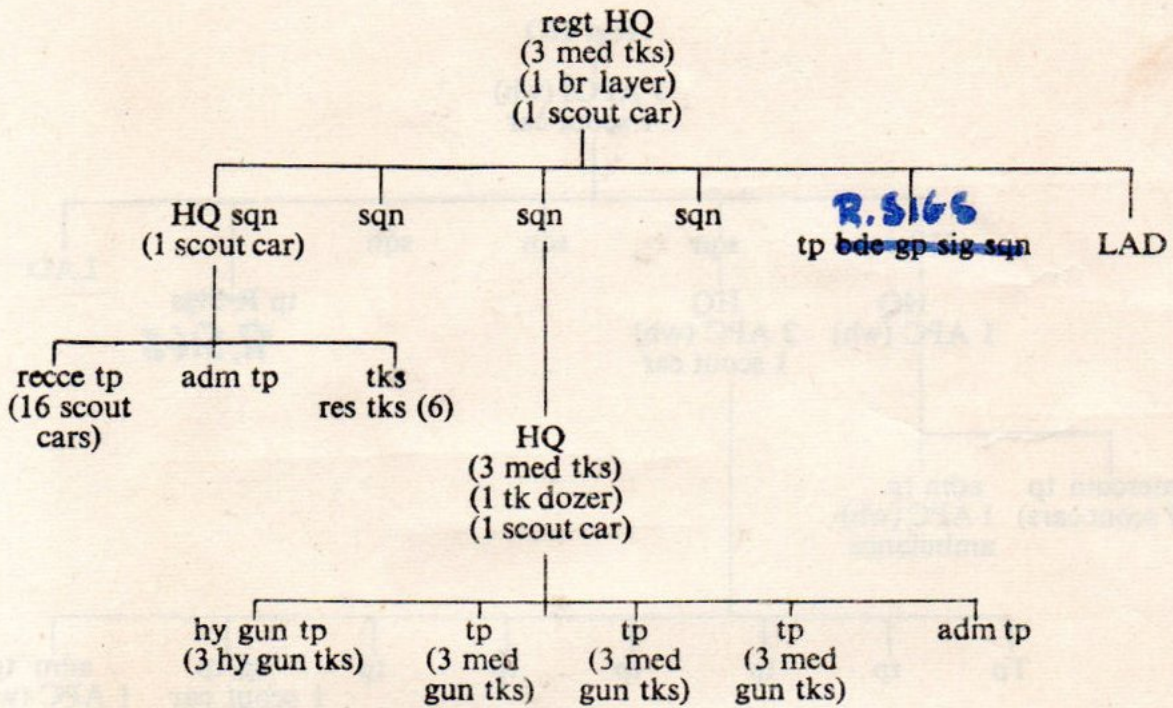
Amdt 3/May/63

ORGANIZATION OF BASIC CORPS TROOPS



Notes:—1. Includes CI, photo interpretation, interrogation and tech int.

ORGANIZATION OF AN ARMOURED REGIMENT (WE)

Summary of pers (4 man tks)

Offrs 40 (Incl MO)
 OR 476 (Incl 33 att)
 LAD, REME Offrs 2
 OR 104 (Incl att)
 99

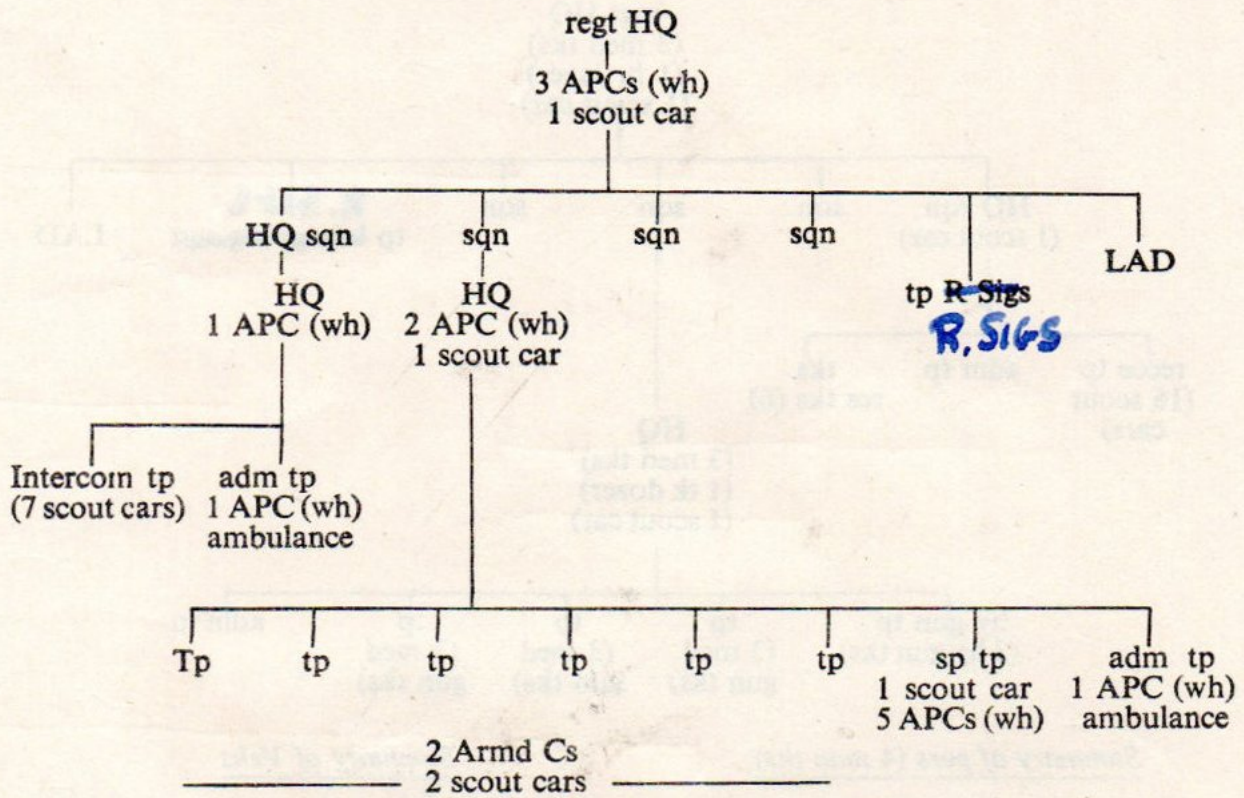
Summary of Vehs

Hy gun tks 9
 Med gun tks 45 (a)
 Tks, dozer 3
 Scout cars 21
 B Vehs 50
 MCs 3
 AVRs (in LAD) 3
 Br layer 1

Note.—(a) Six of these will be held in the regimental echelon as a reserve.

APPENDIX N

ORGANIZATION OF AN ARMOURED CAR REGIMENT (WE)



Summary of pers

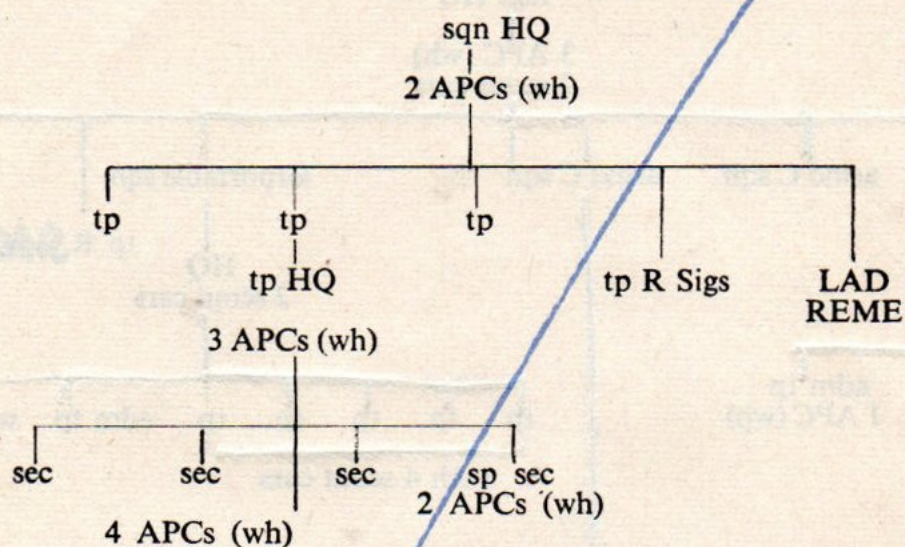
Offrs	41 (Incl MO)
OR	541 (Incl 32 att)
LAD REME Offrs	1
OR	73 (Incl att)

Summary of vehs

Armd Cs	36
APCs (wh)	29 (Incl 4 ambulance)
Scout cars	50
B vehs	40
MCs	5
Tlrs	23

- Notes.—1. Pers of the sp tps fight dismounted.
2. Four rec tractors are held by REME LAD.

ORGANIZATION OF AN ARMoured PERSONNEL CARRIER SQUADRON RAC



Summary of personnel

Officers	..	..	8
ORs	..	..	165 (Incl 9 att)

Summary of vehicles

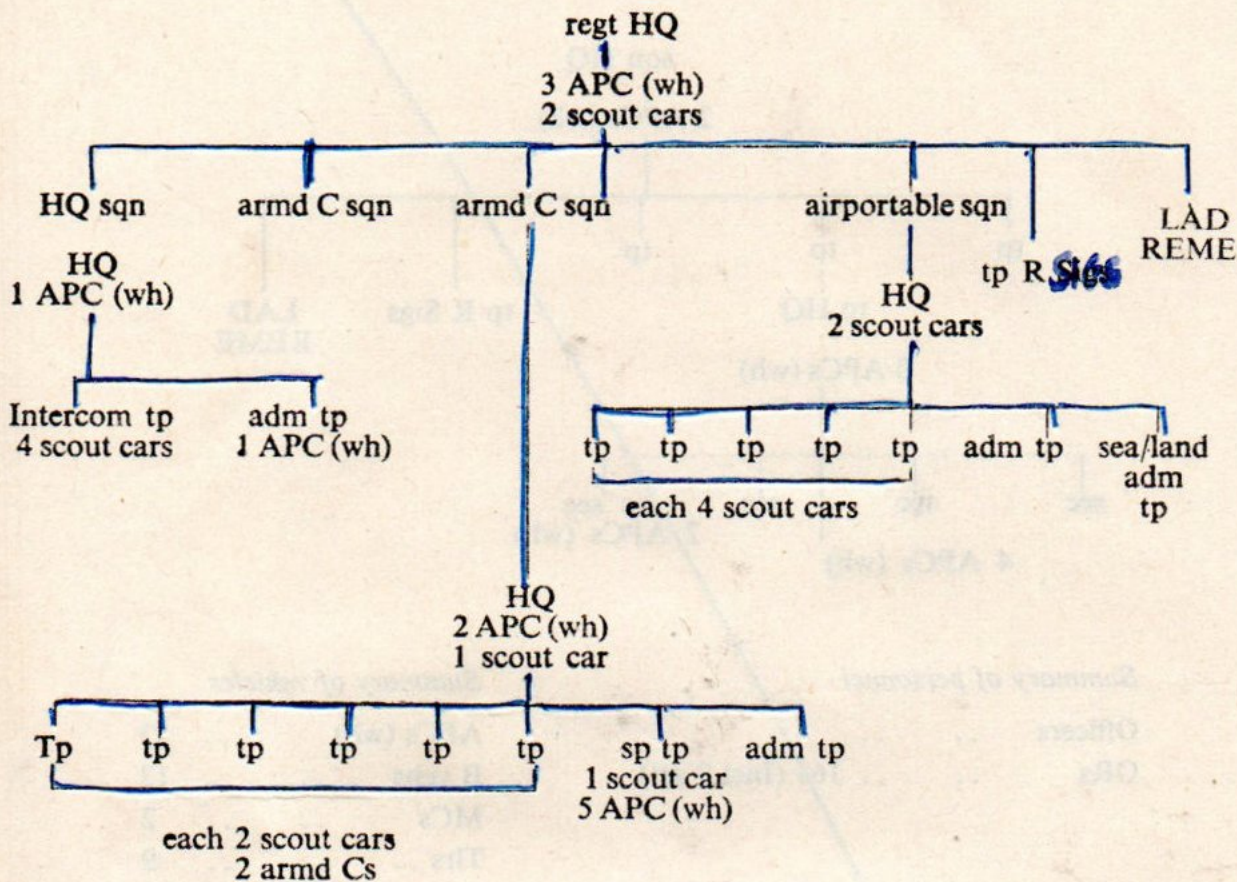
APCs (wh)	..	53
B vehs	..	12
MCs	..	2
Tlrs	..	9

LAD REME

Officer	..	..	1
ORs	..	..	56

APCs	..	5
B vehs	..	8
Hy rec veh	..	1
Tlrs	..	9

ORGANIZATION OF AN ARMoured RECONNAISSANCE REGIMENT (PE)



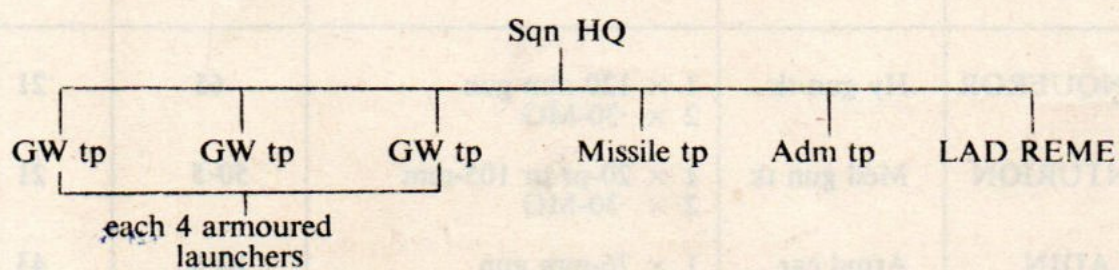
Summary of Pers

Offrs 39 (Incl 2 att)
OR 428 (Incl 31 att)
LAD REME
Offrs 1
OR 60 (incl att)

Summary of Vehs

Armd Cs 24
APCs (wh) 18
Scout cars 56
B vehs 44
MCs 3
Tlrs 16

ORGANIZATION OF THE AIRPORTABLE GUIDED WEAPON SQUADRON RAC



Summary of pers
 Offrs 7
 OR 107 (incl 9 att)
 LAD REME
 Offrs 1
 OR 24 (incl att)

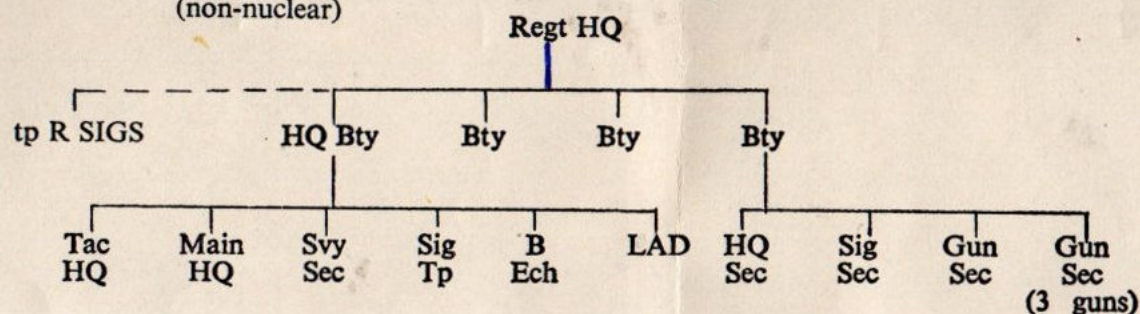
Summary of vehs
 Trucks $\frac{1}{2}$ ton 8
 Trucks $\frac{3}{4}$ ton 1
 Trucks 1 ton 12
 Armoured launchers 12
 Trucks, missile test 2
 Tlrs 16

AFVs OF THE BRITISH ARMY

Name	Classification	Armament	Weight in long tons	Speed mph
CONQUEROR	Hy gun tk	1 × 120-mm gun 2 × ·30-MG	65	21
CENTURION	Med gun tk	1 × 20-pr or 105-mm 2 × ·30-MG	50·5	21
SALADIN	Armd car	1 × 76-mm gun 2 × ·30-MG	10·5	43
FERRET MK I	Liaison Scout car	1 × ·303 LMG or 1 × ·30-MG	4·1	58
FERRET MK II	Recce Scout car	1 × ·30-MG	4·1	58

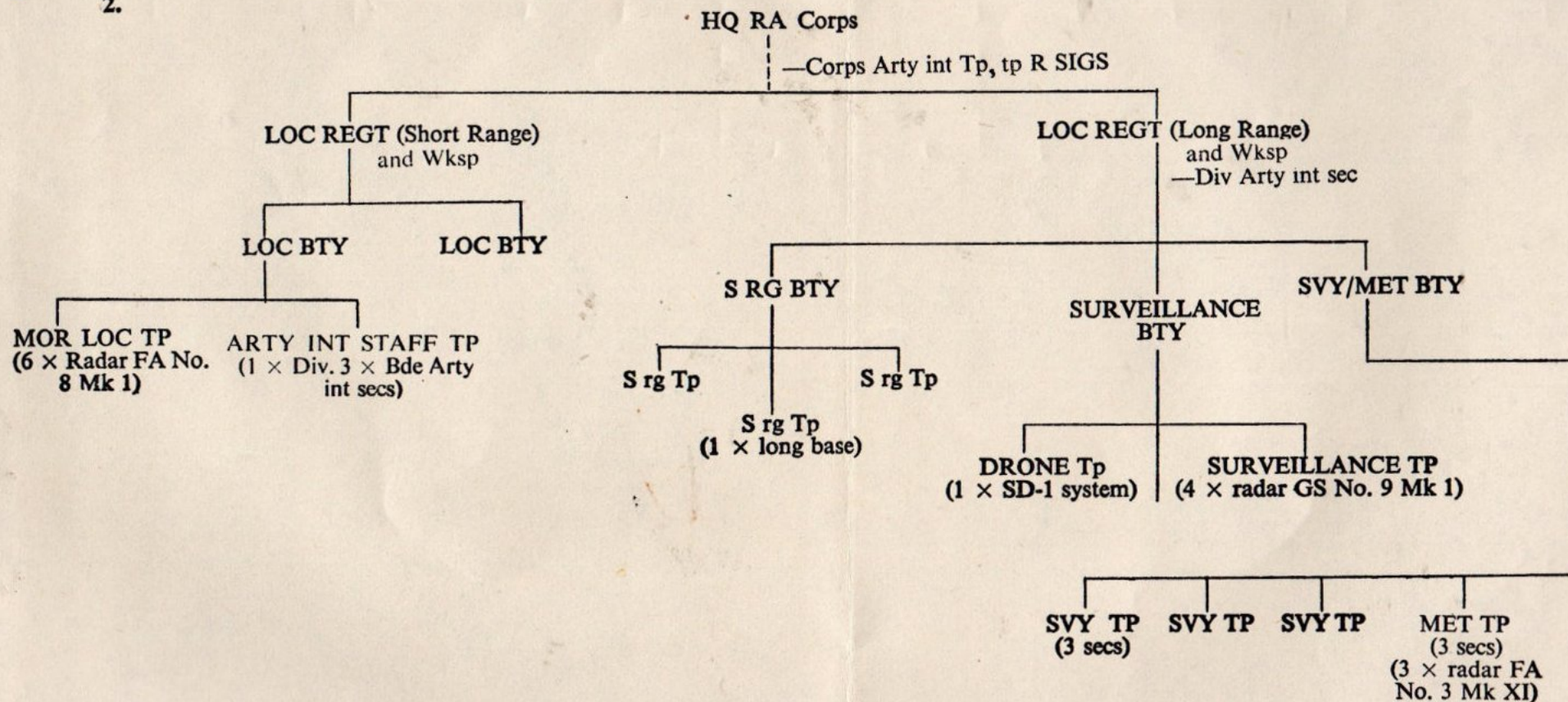
CLOSE AND GENERAL SUPPORT

1. (a) *Close Support Regiment*
(including parachute) 18×25 pr guns
or
 12×25 pr guns
 6×5.5 -in guns
or
 18×105 -mm. Pack How
or
(b) *General Support Regiment*
(non-nuclear) 18×155 mm How SP
 18×5.5 -in guns.



A CORPS LOCATING GROUP

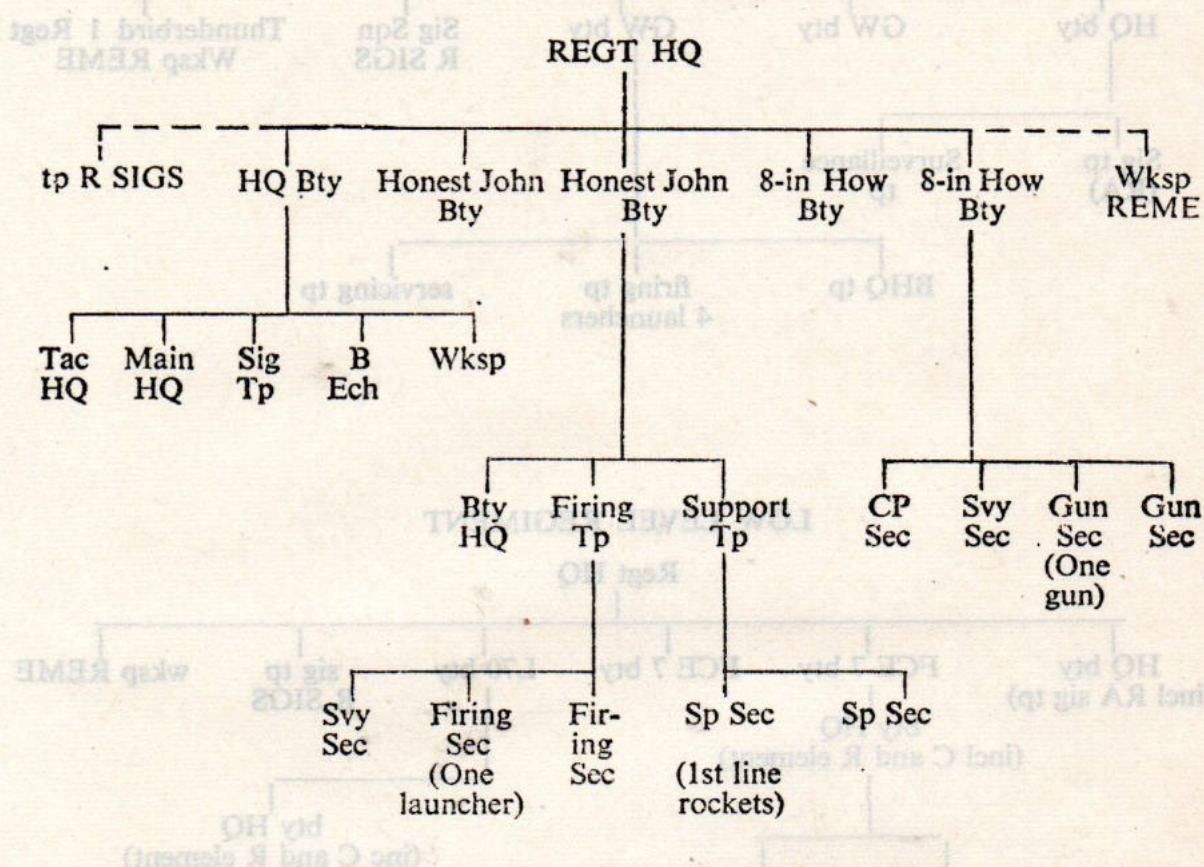
- 2.



GENERAL SUPPORT ARTILLERY (NUCLEAR)

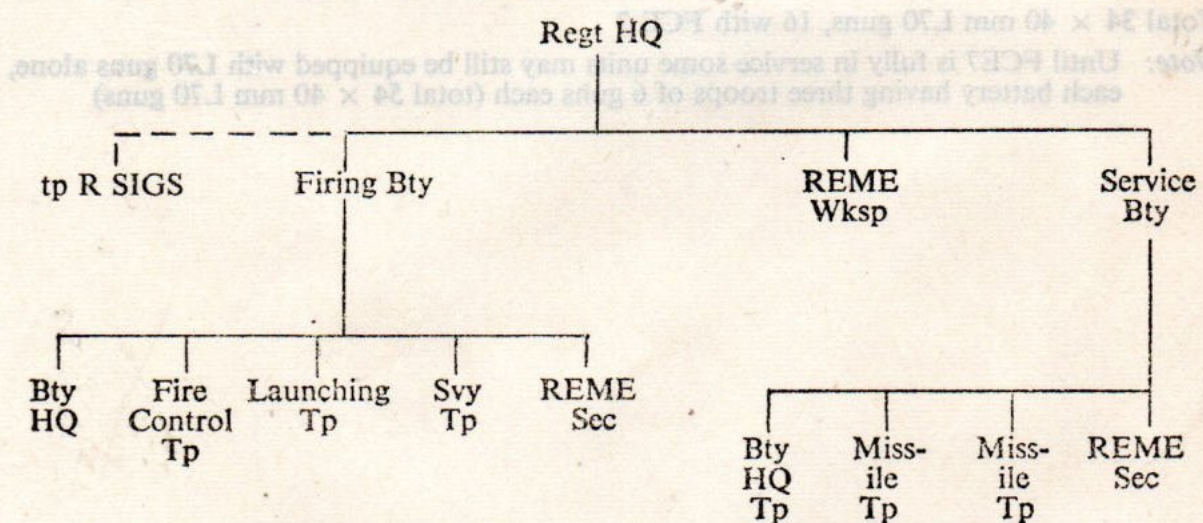
3.

Nuclear Regiment RA



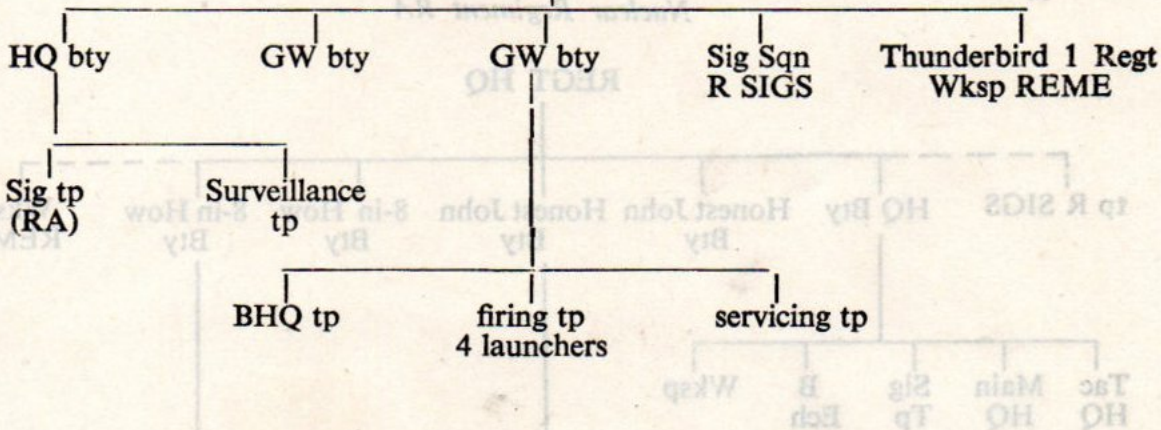
4.

SSGW REGIMENT



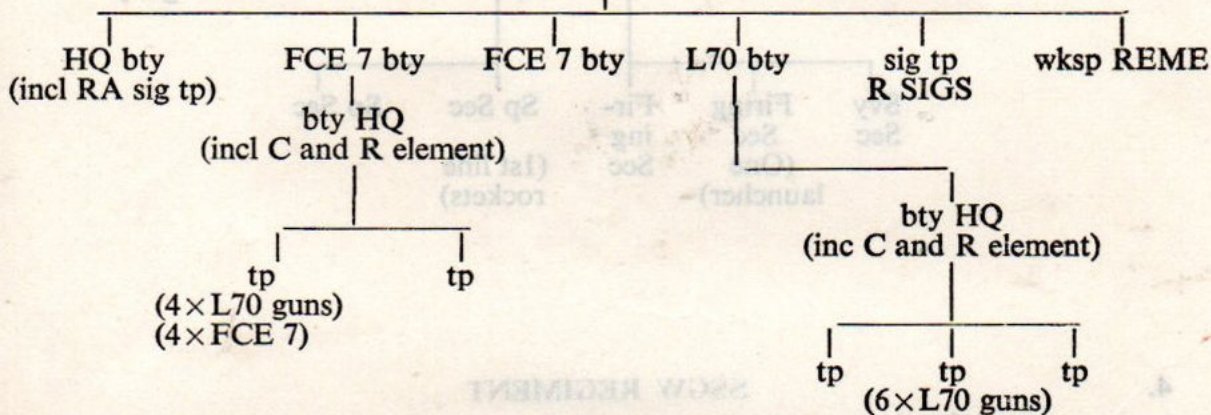
AIR DEFENCE

Thunderbird 1 Regiment Regt HQ



LOW LEVEL REGIMENT

Regt HQ



Total 34 × 40 mm L70 guns, 16 with FCE 7

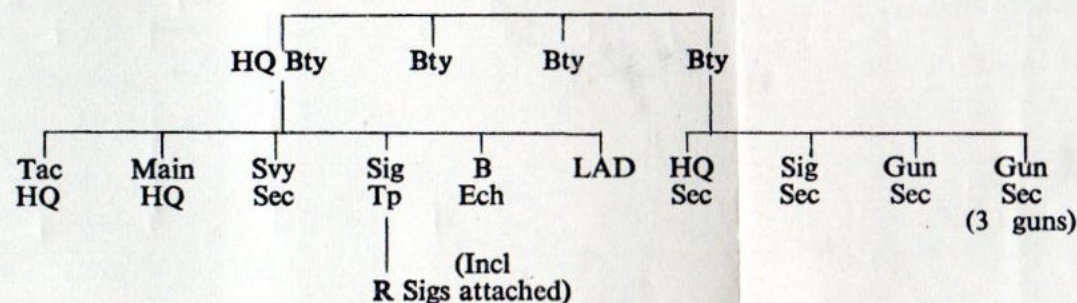
Note: Until FCE7 is fully in service some units may still be equipped with L70 guns alone, each battery having three troops of 6 guns each (total 54 × 40 mm L70 guns)

ORGANIZATION OF PRINCIPAL ARTILLERY UNITS NORMALLY FOUND IN A FIELD FORCE

CLOSE AND GENERAL SUPPORT

1. (a) *Close Support Regiment*
(including parachute) 18×25 pr guns
or
 12×25 pr guns
 6×5.5 -in guns
or
 18×105 -mm. Pack How
- (b) *General Support Regiment*
(non-nuclear) 18×155 mm How SP
 18×5.5 -in guns

Regt HQ

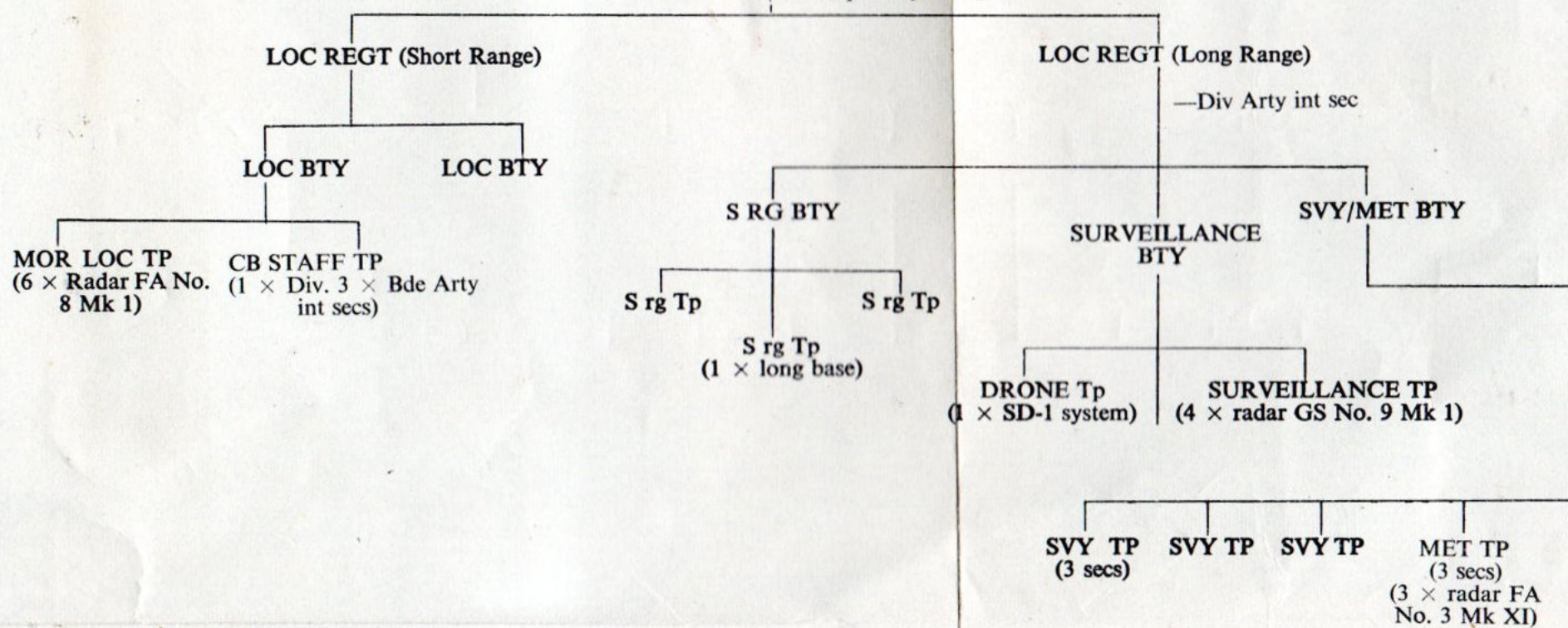


A CORPS LOCATING GROUP

2.

HQ RA Corps

—Corps Arty int Tp



TRAINING MILITARY CHARACTERISTICS FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Serial	Characteristics	Med range SSGW	Free flight Rocket	Heavy Cannon
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1	<i>Range</i> (a) Min	40km	7,000m	3,000m
	(b) Max	120km	40,000m	15,000m
2	Warhd yields KT	5, 10, 20, 50	5, 10, 20, 50	1, 2
3	Type of burst	All	All	Not surface
4	Fuel	Liquid	Solid	—
5	Guidance	Comd	—	—
6	CEP	500	Divide range by 100	Divide range by 200
7	Probable error in ht of burst (PE h)	50	Divide range by 200	Divide range by 400
8	Missiles or shells per regt per day	4	12	18
9	<i>Timings</i> (a) Recce and svy	4-8 hrs	4-8 hrs	2-4 hrs
	(b) Deployment to firing ..	3 hrs	60 mins (ii)	30 mins
	(c) Time to 2nd rd (same tgt) (iii)	1½ hrs	30 mins	15 mins
	(d) Time to 2nd rd (fresh tgt) (iii)	2 hrs	45 mins	30 mins
10	<i>Mobility</i> (a) Br class	30	30	40
	(b) Rd mov by day	15-25 mph	15-25 mph	20 mph
	(c) Rd mov by ni	8-12 mph	8-12 mph	12 mph
	(d) Air portability	Phase II	Phase II	NO
11	<i>Org</i>	Regt of one firing bty of two launchers	Nuclear Regt of two Free Flight Rocket batteries and two Heavy Cannon batteries. Each battery two launchers or Cannons.	

- Notes:**
- (i) For planning purposes it may be assumed that the reliability of a single strike is 75 per cent.
 - (ii) An additional 15 mins will be required if rocket has to be loaded on launcher.
 - (iii) The occasions when a second rd will be fired from the same posn will be rare.

CASUALTY AND SAFETY RADII FROM GZ

(All dimensions in metres)

CASUALTY RADII										MODERATE SAFETY RADII		
YIELD (KT)	HEIGHT OF BURST (LOW AIRBURST)	Second degree burns on exposed skin	Tps in open		Tps in open slit trenches		Tps in tanks		Warned exposed	Warned protected		
			1 hr	4 hrs	1 hr	4 hrs	1 hr	4 hrs				
0.5	42	—	96	500	400	650	300	500	450	600	1200	1000
1	53	—	120	750	550	800	400	550	550	750	1400	1200
5	67	—	152	1500	800	1000	600	800	750	950	1700	1400
10	115	—	259	2100	900	1100	700	900	850	1050	1800	1500
20	144	—	326	2850	1100	1200	750	1000	900	1150	2300	1600
50	196	—	442	3900	1650	1650	900	1100	1050	1300	3300	1900
100	246	—	557	5650	2150	2150	950	1200	1150	1450	4700	2400
200	310	—	702	7450	2850	2850	1000	1300	1300	1600	6500	3100
500	420	—	953	10600	4150	4150	1400	1400	1400	1800	9400	4200

Notes.—1.

Casualty radii

85 per cent of all troops within these radii will be killed, wounded, or become non-effective within one hour. The 15 per cent remaining effective within the radii will be offset by additional casualties occurring outside the radii.

2.

Moderate safety radii

These columns show the distance our own troops should be from GZ in the open and in tanks or slit trenches. At these distances the risk is considered moderate, ie, the anticipated effects are completely tolerable or, at worst, a minor nuisance. In planning our own nuclear strikes, two and a half times the CEP of the weapon concerned should be added to these radii to allow for errors in delivery.

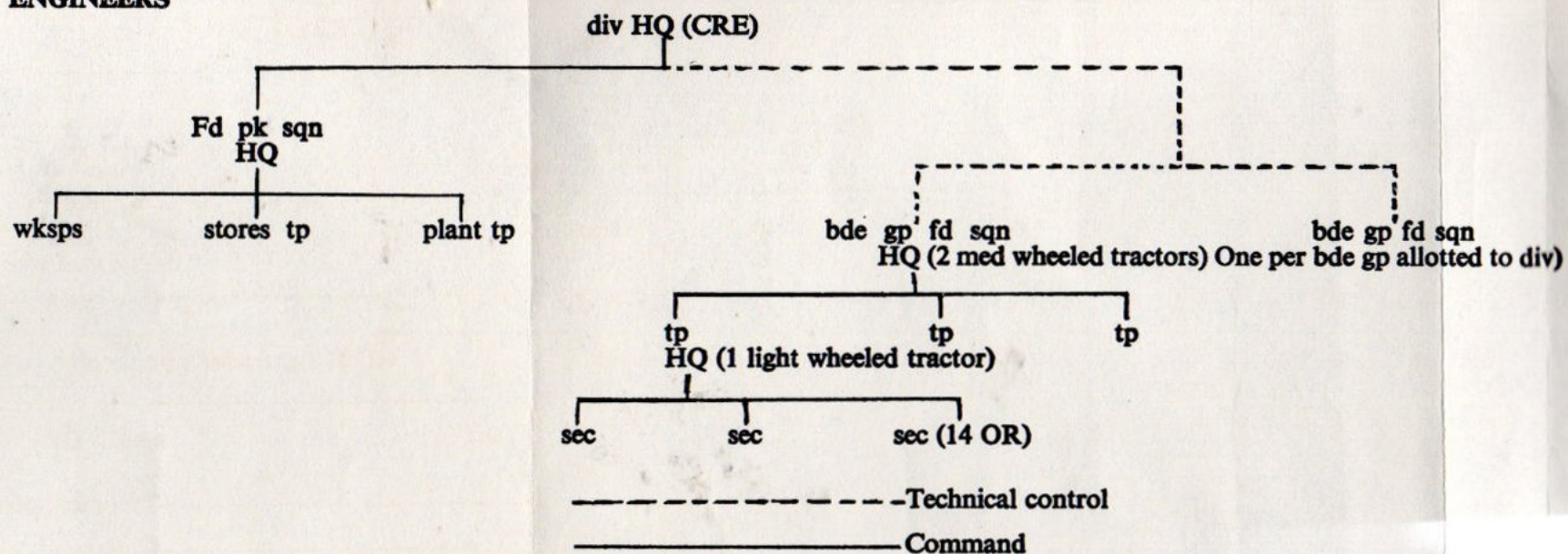
PARTICULARS OF FIELD FORCE ARTILLERY EQUIPMENTS

Serial	Nature	Equipment	Weight of Shell (lbs)	Maximum Range (metres)	Planning Range (metres)	Ammunition	Remarks
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1	Close Support	25 pr	25 (HE)	12,100 Charge Super (Note 2)	9,500	HE including VT Smoke HESH Carrier Shell	Close Support Regiments
2	"	105 mm Pack How	33	10,000	9,000	HE HESH Smoke	Parachute, Commando, Strategic and Theatre Reserve Close Support Regiments
3 (Note 3)	"	155 mm How (SP)	95	14,700	13,000	HE Smoke	Close Support Regiments (SP)
4	General Support	5.5 in gun	80	16,300 Charge Super (Note 2)	14,700	HE	One battery included in each Close Support Regiment in BAOR and Hong Kong (Note 4). General Support Regiments of the Strategic Reserve and one battery in Malaysia
5	"	8 in How	200 (HE)	16,700	15,000	HE Nuclear (Note 1)	Nuclear Regiments
6	Low level air defence	40 mm L70/FCE7	2	—	3,500 yds up to 7,000 ft	HE	Low Level Air Defence Regiments

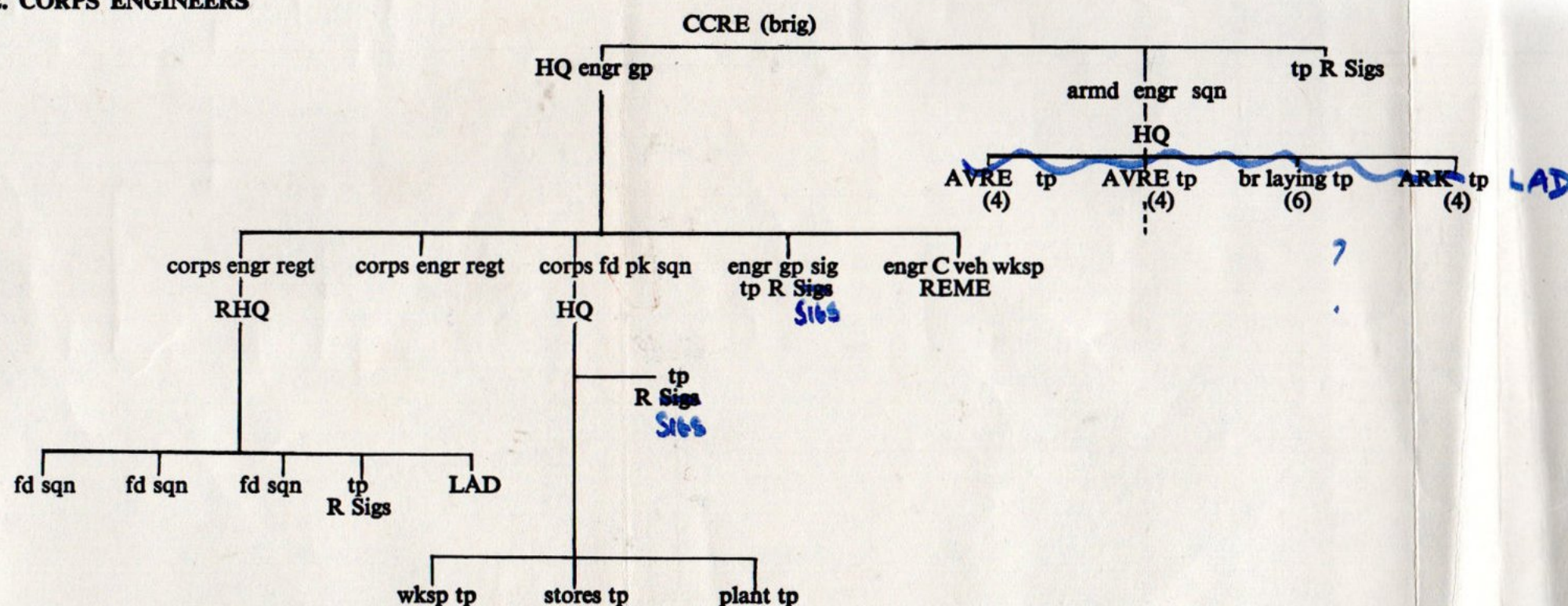
- Notes.—1. Particulars of CORPORAL, THUNDERBIRD, HONEST JOHN and 8 in. HOW (nuclear) are SECRET. For training purposes nuclear artillery units are assumed to be equipped with equipments given in Appendix "R".
2. Super charge is normally only carried in small quantities. It causes more barrel wear than the top service charge.
3. Although the equipments in Serial 3 are medium calibre guns, they provide close support for armoured brigade groups.
4. When a battery of 5.5 in guns is included in a close support regiment, the weapon is classified as close support.

ORGANIZATION OF ENGINEER UNITS

1. DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS



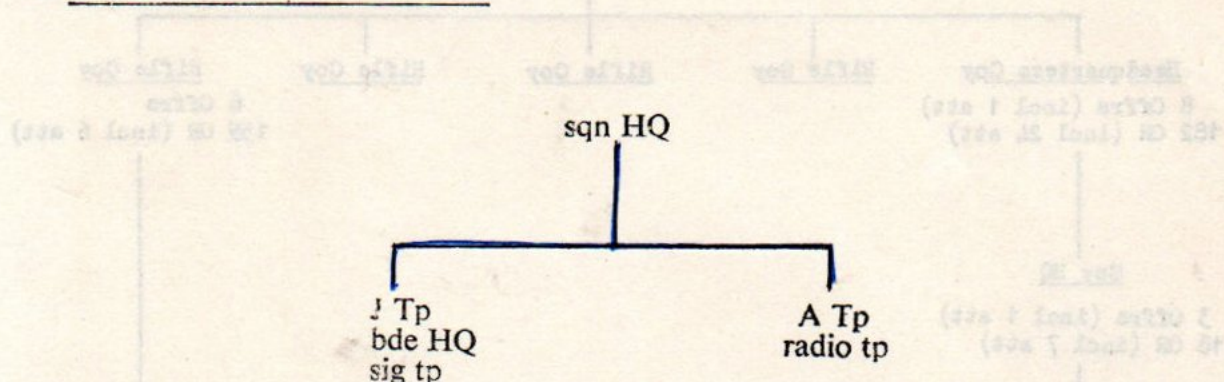
2. CORPS ENGINEERS



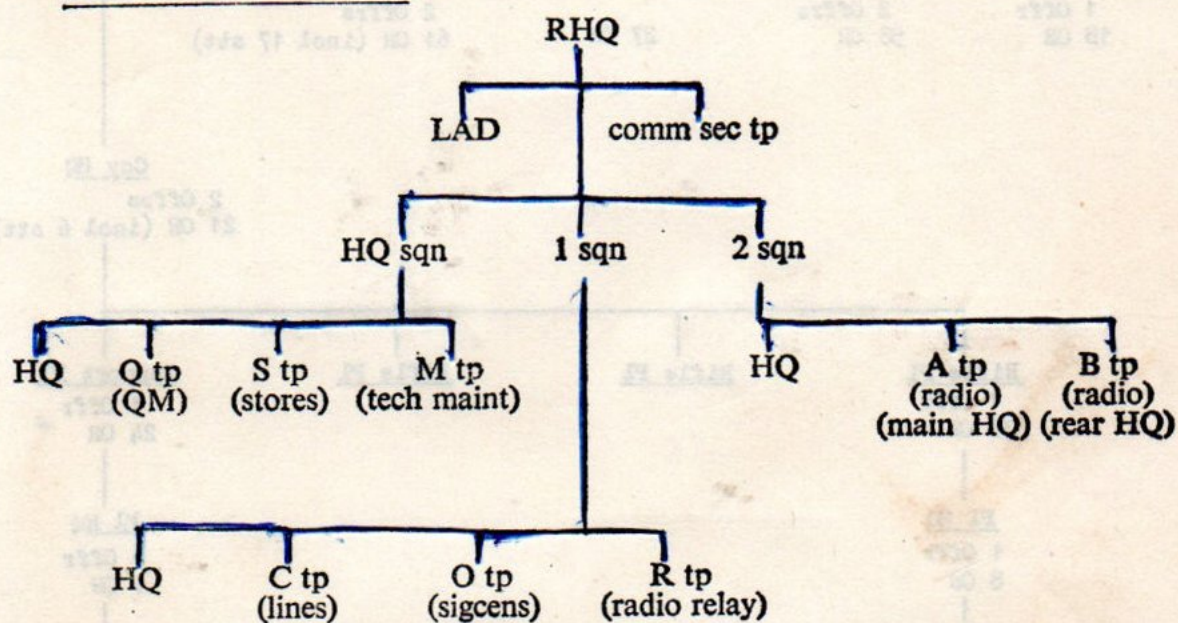
(fd sqns are similar to the bde fd sqns)

ORGANIZATION OF BRIGADE GROUP SIGNAL SQUADRONS AND DIVISIONAL SIGNAL REGIMENT

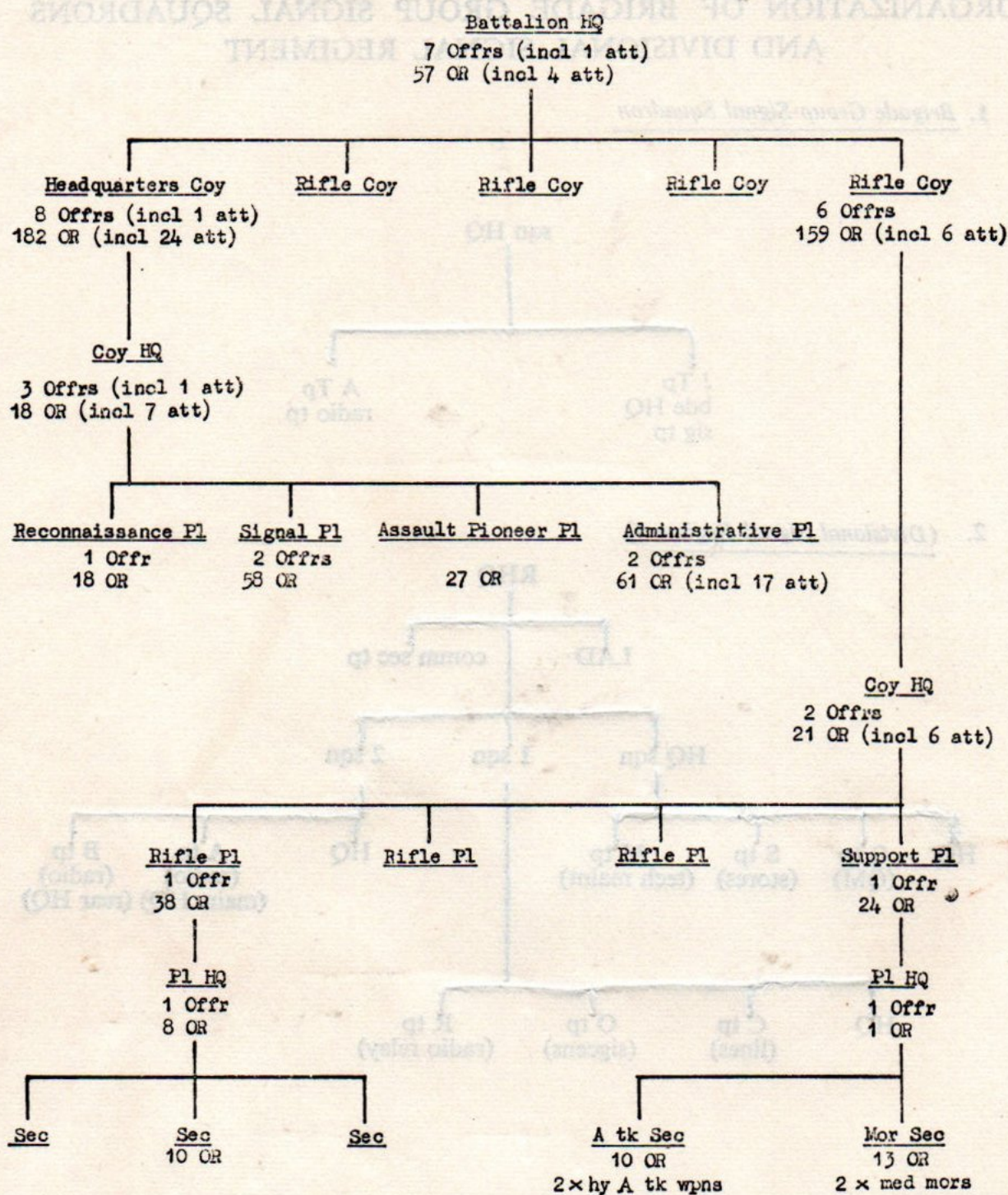
1. Brigade Group Signal Squadron



2. (Divisional Signal Regiment)



ORGANIZATION OF AN INFANTRY BATTALION (WE)

Summary of Personnel

39 Offrs (incl 2 att)
875 OR (incl 52 att)
Total 914 all ranks

Note: A battalion ordered to be underimplemented by one rifle company will be reduced to a strength of 34 Offrs and 603 OR (total 637 all ranks incl att).

Summary of Weapons

LMG 7.62mm L4AZ or MG 7.62mm L7AI (GPMG)	53
MMG .303 in (not held when GPMG issued)	4
Mors 3 in or 81mm	8
Mors 2 in	28
Med A tk weapon	65
Guns, A tk, 120mm MOBAT or WOMBAT	8

Summary of Vehicles

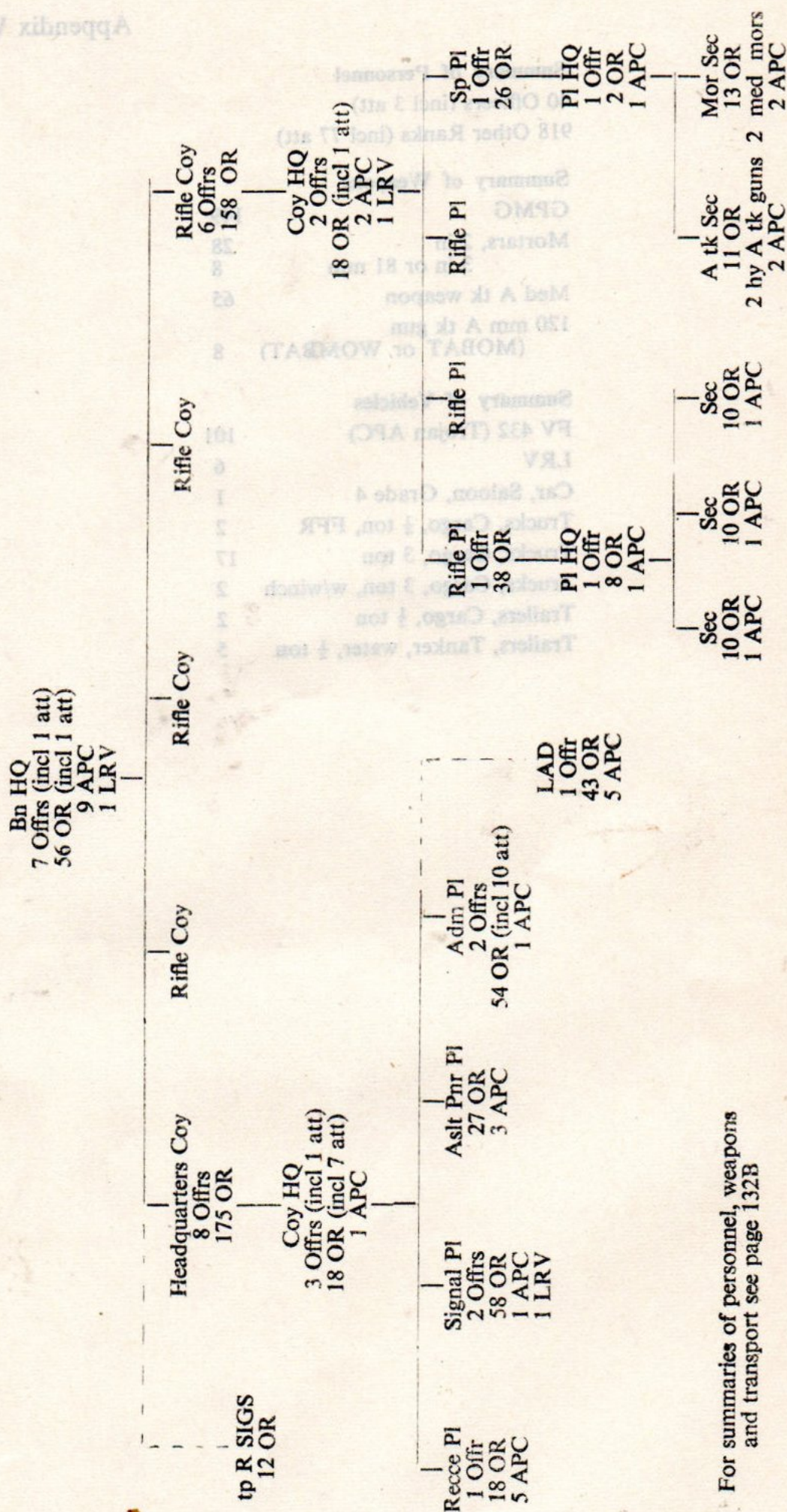
Motor cycles	3
Trucks 4 x 4	
1/2 ton	16
1/4 ton FFR	29
1 ton cargo	5
1 ton armd FFR	5
1 ton tanker water	1
1 ton FFR	1
1 ton armd amb	2
3 ton cargo	18
3 ton cargo w/winch	2
Trailers	
1/2 ton cargo	32
1/2 ton tanker water	4
1 ton tanker water	1
1 ton cargo	24

Amdt 4/Feb/64

1595-3

APPENDIX W(1)

ORGANIZATION OF AN APC INFANTRY BATTALION (WE)



For summaries of personnel, weapons
and transport see page 132B

Appendix W1 (contd)

Summary of Personnel

40 Officers (incl 3 att)
918 Other Ranks (incl 77 att)

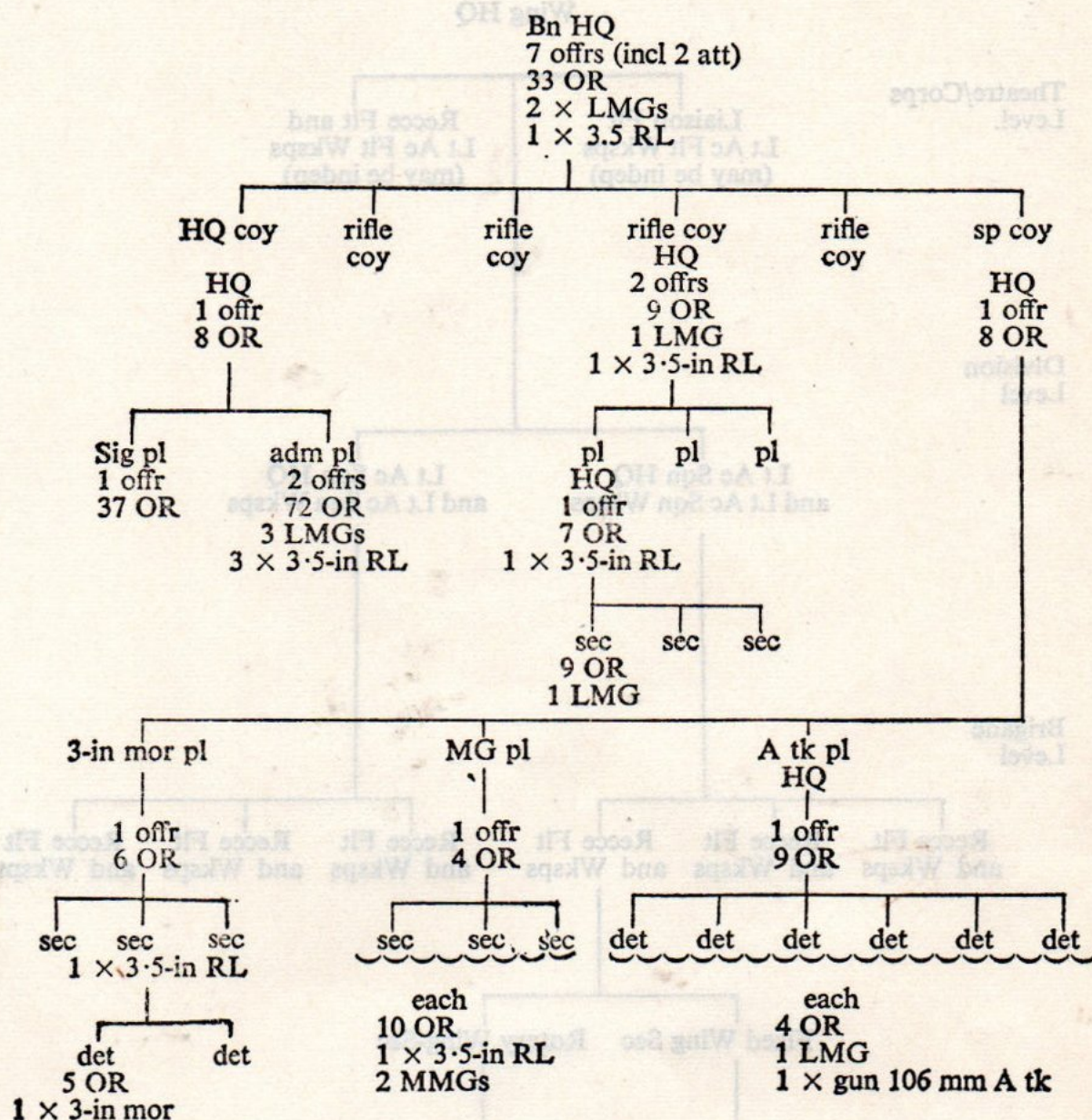
Summary of Weapons

GPMG	149
Mortars, 2 in	28
3 in or 81 mm	8
Med A tk weapon	65
120 mm A tk gun (MOBAT or WOMBAT)	8

Summary of Vehicles

FV 432 (Trojan APC)	101
LRV	6
Car, Saloon, Grade 4	1
Trucks, Cargo, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, FFR	2
Trucks, Cargo, 3 ton	17
Trucks, Cargo, 3 ton, w/winch	2
Trailers, Cargo, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton	2
Trailers, Tanker, water, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton	5

ORGANIZATION OF A PARACHUTE BATTALION



- Notes.—1. Bn HQ inclis int and med secs and RP.
 2. Bn consists of 35 offrs and 705 OR (incl 2 offrs and 33 OR att). A rifle coy consists of 5 offrs and 111 OR (incl 1 att).
 3. Att pers 1 offr RAMC 1 offr RAPC and 33 OR (RAMC, RAOC, REME, RAPC, APTC, ACC).
 4. R SIGS support is provided from the independant parachute brigade group signal squadron. (See Chapter 7, page 32, para 5(a)).

Summary of weapons				Summary of transport			
LMGs	..	..	51	Bicycles, GS	..	..	7
MMGs	..	..	6	MCs	..	..	2
3-in mor	..	..	6	Trucks ½ ton GS	..	..	25 (incl 3 fitted with stretchers)
3.5-in RL	..	..	26	Trucks 1 ton GS cargo	..	..	11 (Incl 1 para comd veh)
Guns 106 mm A tk	..	..	6	Trucks 3 ton GS cargo	..	..	6
Pool reserve weapons				Tlrs ½ ton cargo	..	..	21
LMGs	..	..	14	Tlrs ½ ton binned	..	..	1
MMGs	..	..	2	Tlrs ½ ton water 100 gall	..	..	2
3.5-in RL	..	..	6	Tlrs 1 ton cargo	..	..	15
3-in mor	..	..	2	Tlrs 1 ton water	..	..	2
Guns 106 mm A tk	..	..	2				

ORGANIZATION OF A WING AAC

Wing HQ

Theatre/Corps Level.

Liaison Flt
Lt Ac Flt Wksp
(may be indep)

Recce Flt and
Lt Ac Flt Wksp
(may be indep)

Division Level

Lt Ac Sqn HQ
and Lt Ac Sqn Wksp

Lt Ac Sqn HQ
and Lt Ac Sqn Wksp

Brigade Level

Recce Flt
and Wksp

Recce Flt
and Wksp

Recce Flt
and Wksp

Recce Flt
and Wksp

Recce Flt
and Wksp

Recce Flt
and Wksp

Fixed Wing Sec

Rotary Wing Sec

3 Aircraft

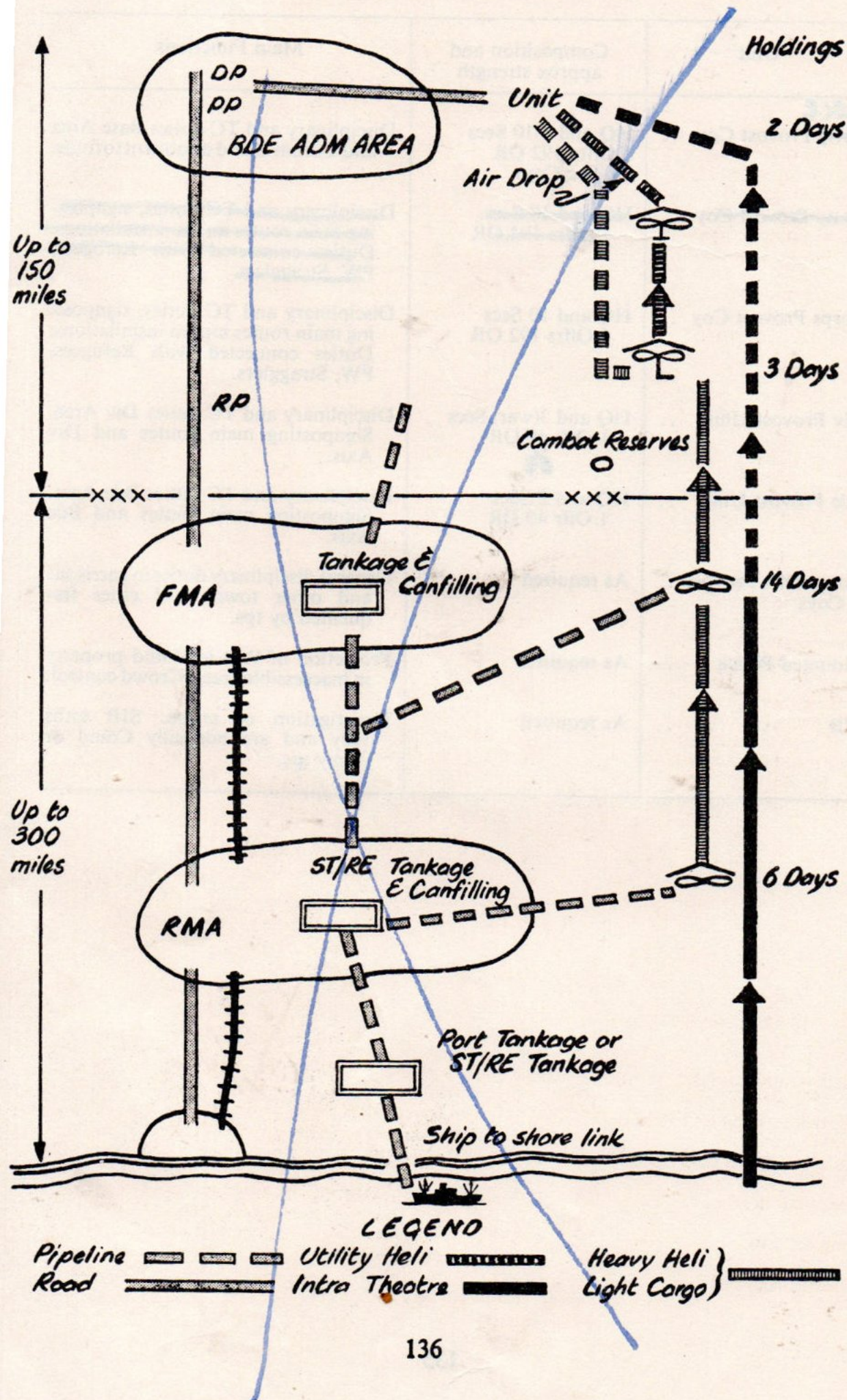
3 Aircraft

- Notes.—1. Wing HQ may have one or more indep flts under command.
2. Wing HQ controls two or more squadrons.
3. Squadron HQ controls a number of recce flts dependent on the number of bde gps in the division.

NOTES ON IMPORTANT PROVOST UNITS

Unit	Composition and approx strength	Main Functions
FORCE GHQ Provost Coy ..	HQ and 6-10 Secs 5 Offrs 192 OR (10 Sec Coy)	Disciplinary and TC duties Base Area and Comm Z and allotment to fmns.
Army Provost Coy ..	HQ and 10 Secs. 5 Offrs 192 OR	Disciplinary and TC duties, signposting main routes and to installations. Duties connected with Refugees, PW, Stragglers.
Corps Provost Coy ..	HQ and 10 Secs 5 Offrs 192 OR	Disciplinary and TC duties, signposting main routes and to installations. Duties connected with Refugees, PW, Stragglers.
Div Provost Unit ..	HQ and 3(war) Secs 1 Offr 41 OR 6	Disciplinary and TC duties Div Area. Signposting main routes and Div Axis.
Bde Provost Unit ..	HQ and 2 Secs 1 Offr 40 OR	Disciplinary and TC duties Bde Area. Signposting main routes and Bde Axis.
Comd/Dist Provost Coys ..	As required	General disciplinary duties in garrisons and other towns and cities frequented by tps.
Mounted Police ..	As required	Protection of WD land and property in inaccessible areas. Crowd control.
SIB	As required	Investigation of crime. SIB estbs vary and are normally Comd or Army tps.

SYSTEM OF SUPPLY OF POL AND RASC SUPPLIES



RAOC UNITS WHICH MAY BE FOUND IN A THEATRE OF OPERATIONS

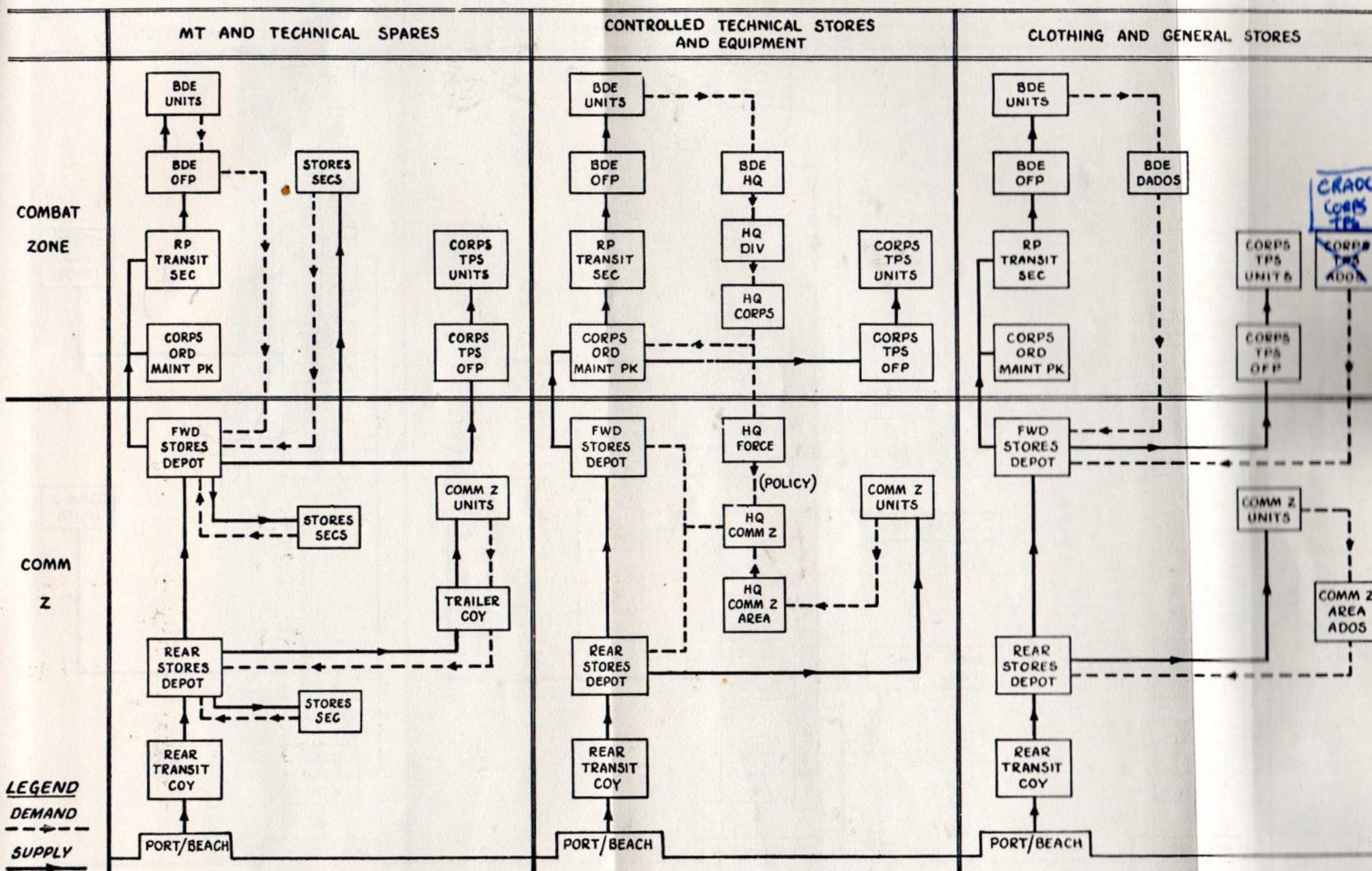
PART "A"—COMMUNICATIONS ZONE

Forward stores depot(s)	..	..	..	Provide MT spares, clothing and necessities, general stores and technical equipments and spares.
Rear stores depot(s)	..	..	..	Provide "A", "B" and "C" vehicles, towed guns and towed technical equipments.
Forward vehicle depot(s)	..	..	..
Rear vehicle depot(s)	..	..	..	Provide all types and natures of ammunition and explosive parts of guided missiles.
Forward ammunition depot(s)	..	..	..
Rear ammunition depot(s)	..	..	..	Provide complete guided weapon missiles and parts of weapon systems.
Guided weapon company(s)	..	..	..
Trailer company(s)	..	..	..	Detail issue to units in the Communications Zone and various emergency roles.
Rear transit company(s)	..	..	..	Provide platoons to supervise handling of Ord commodities at transit points in the system of supply.
Stores section(s)	..	..	..	Attached to REME workshops to supply stores, spares and expense items for workshop use.
Kitting Section	..	..	..	Attached to force reinforcement regiment RAC; provides complete "A" vehicle kits and carry a small stock of individual items..
Stores transit company	..	..	..	Receives, sorts and forwards stores in transit.
Secondary tasks				
Laundry company(ies)	..	..	..	Launders hospital linen.
Industrial gas platoon	..	..	..	Integrated in stores depot.
Printing company	..	..	..	Prints matter peculiar to the theatre.
Salvage depot	..	..	..	Sorts and conditions salvage which can be put to further use in the war effort.
Bath Platoon(s)	..	..	..	Provides hot showers and exchange of personal items of clothing at base hospitals and CCSs.
Subsidiary tasks				
Returned stores company	..	..	..	Integrated in stores depots.
Ammunition repair platoons	..	..	..	Integrated in ammunition depots.
Central purchase company	..	..	..	Exploits local resources.
Supply by air				
Air maintenance company	..	..	..	Packs Ordnance stores and ammunition for air supply. Holds buffer stocks of fast-moving items on airfields for urgent issues. Supervises the movement of all ordnance commodities through airfields.
Transit platoon	..	..	..	Supervises the transit of stores and ammunition through airfields.
Heavy drop platoon	..	..	..	Holds, maintains and issues heavy and medium stressed platforms to parachute units, loads and installs platforms into aircraft.

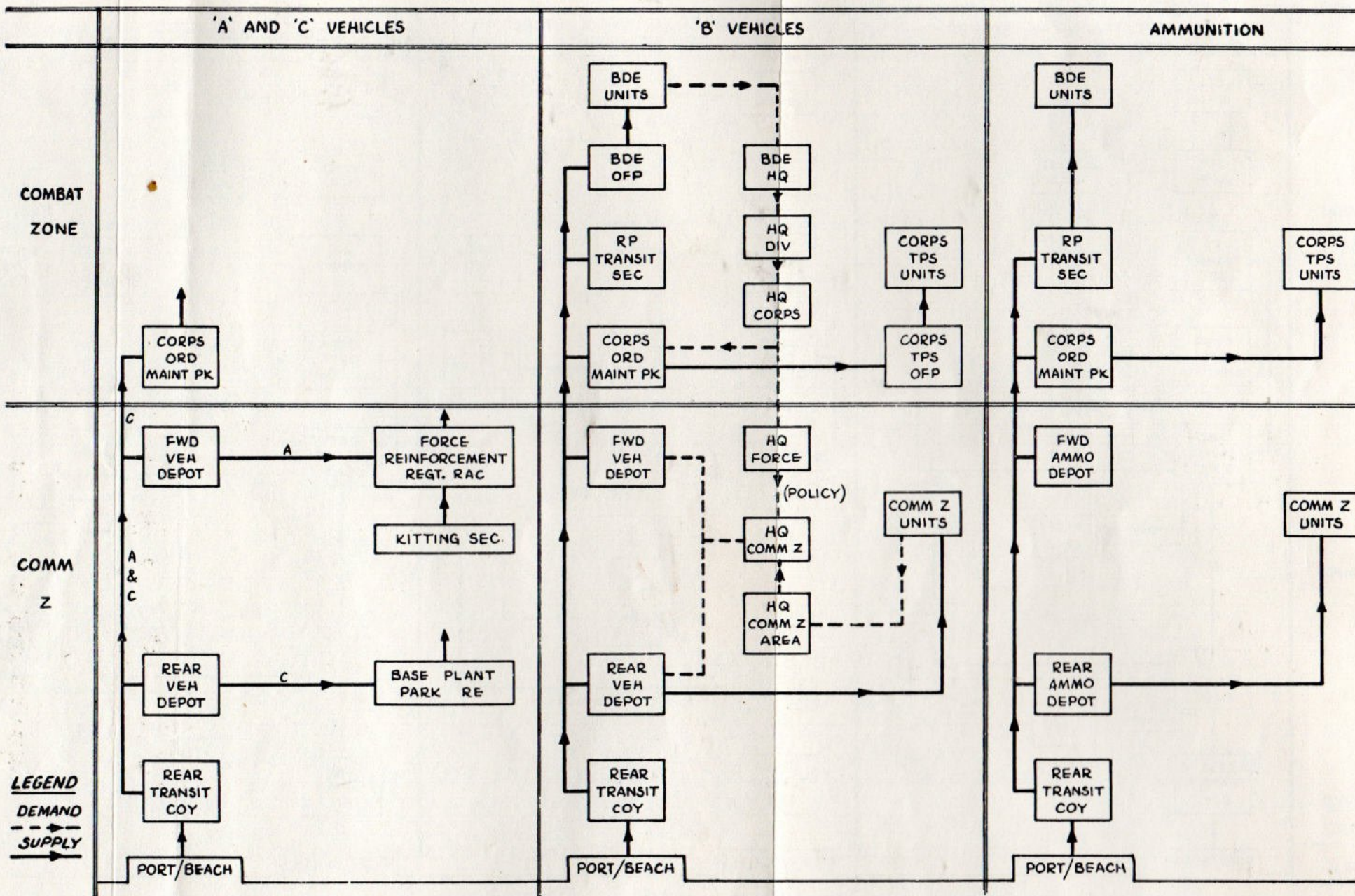
PART "B"—COMBAT ZONE

Corps ordnance maintenance park..	..	..	..	Holds corps reserve of stores, vehicles and ammunition. Provides platoons or sections for refilling points, etc. Launders CCS linen.
Guided weapon company	..	..	..	Provides complete guided missiles and parts of weapon systems.
Corps troops ordnance field park(s) ..	..	..	..	Holds fast moving spares for unit maintenance of vehicles and equipments.
Brigade ordnance held park(s)	..	..	..	Hold fast moving spares for unit maintenance of vehicles and equipments. Provides bath facilities for troops.
Stores section(s)	..	..	..	Attached to REME workshops to supply stores, spares and expense items for workshop use.
Kitting section	..	..	..	Provides complete "A" vehicle kits and carries a small stock of individual items.
Transit sections	..	..	..	Supervise receipt and despatch of ordnance commodities at airstrips.

SYSTEMS OF SUPPLY OF ORDNANCE STORES



SYSTEMS OF SUPPLY OF ORDNANCE STORES



MT AND TECHNICAL SPARES

CONTROLLED TECHNICAL STORES AND EQUIPMENT

CLOTHING AND GENERAL STORES

COMBAT ZONE

COMM Z

LEGEND
 DEMAND (dashed arrow)
 SUPPLY (solid arrow)

'A' VEHICLES (FOR RAC) AND 'C' VEHICLES

NON RAC 'A' VEHICLES AND 'B' VEHICLES

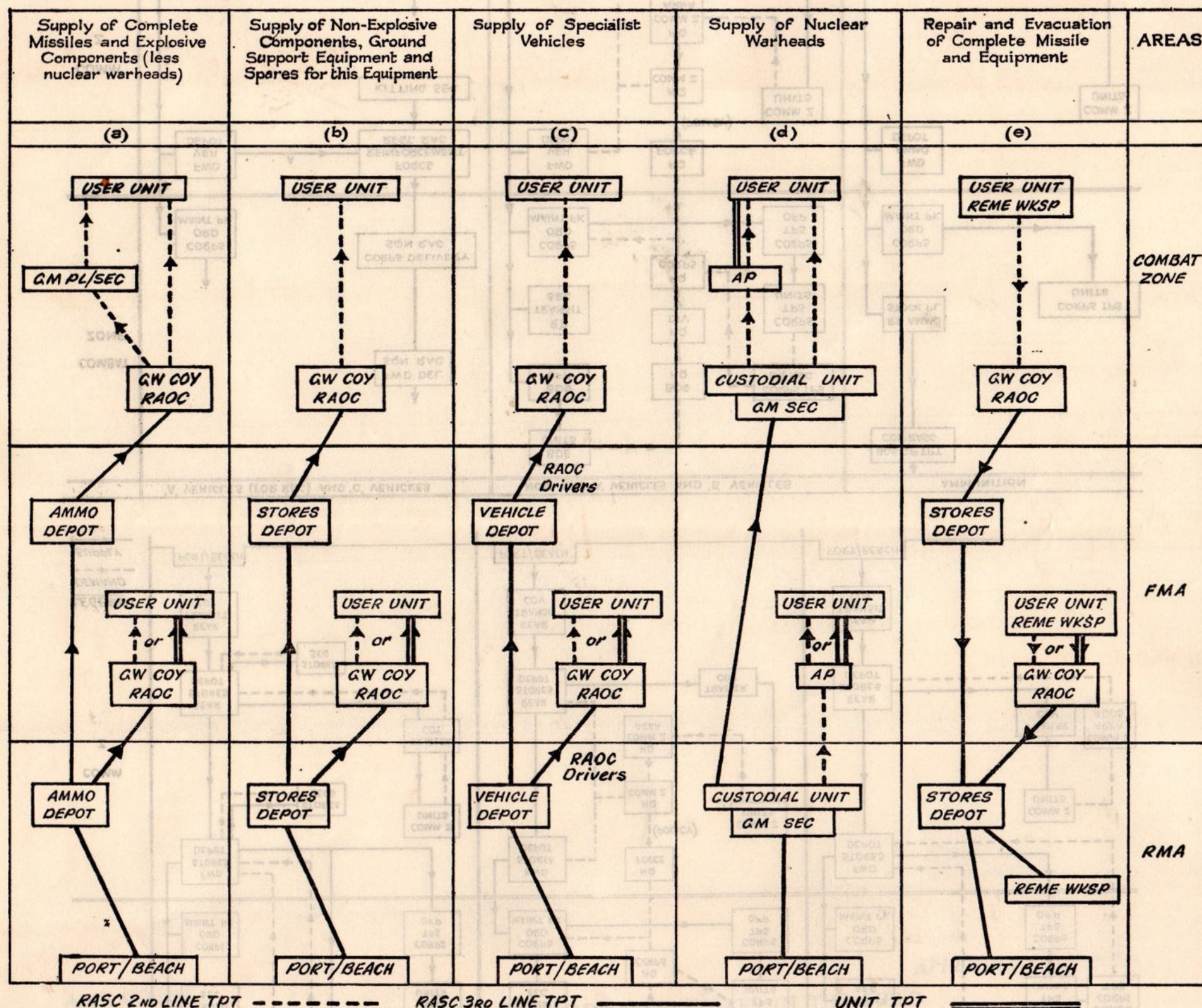
AMMUNITION

COMBAT ZONE

COMM Z

LEGEND
 DEMAND (dashed arrow)
 SUPPLY (solid arrow)

LOGISTIC SUPPORT FOR GUIDED MISSILES, FREE FLIGHT ROCKETS AND NUCLEAR AMMUNITION IN A THEATRE OF OPERATIONS



NOTE.—(i) Should it be necessary for a GW regiment to carry a second line reserve of complete missiles, a section of a GW company will be attached to the regiment to hold the reserve.

(ii) Reference column (b). Where a user unit has no REME Workshop attached, spare parts and assemblies will be supplied by the Bde OFP.

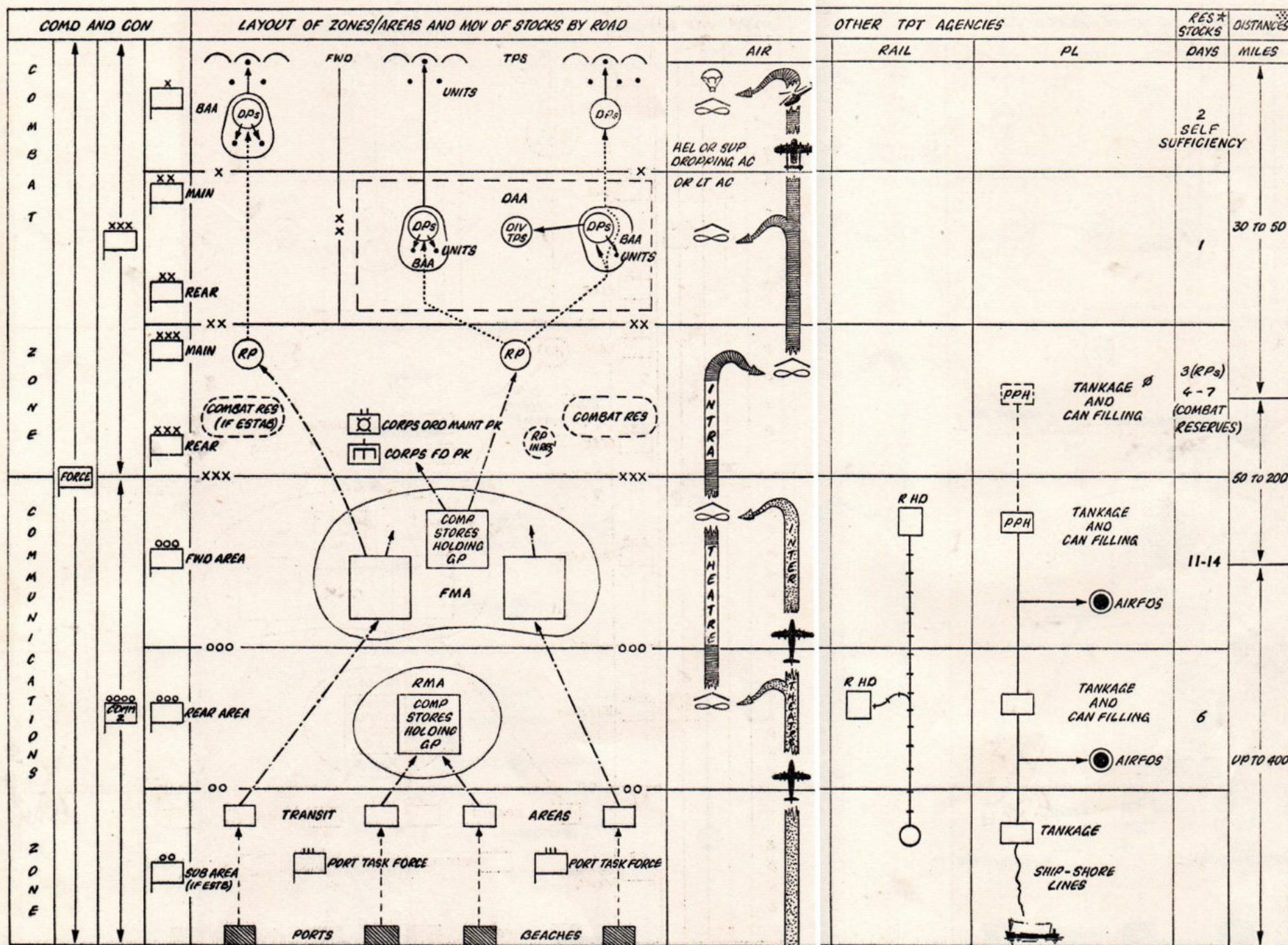
Amdt 2/Sept/62

APPENDIX DD

COURIER AND POSTAL UNITS

Home courier and postal depot, RE	400	Concentration office in UK for all mail to overseas forces. Depot and Holding Unit for APS. UK terminal for Armed Forces Courier Service.
Command courier and postal depot	130	Main concentration and distribution point within the command for all classes of courier material and mail.
Communications zone courier and postal units	46	Provides FPOs and AFCOs to serve troop in Comm Z.
Forces courier and postal distribution units	45	Concentration point for courier material and mail for all troops in an army.
Corps distribution office	42	Concentration point for courier material and mail for all troops in a corps.
Divisional HQ and div troops courier and postal unit	6	Operates divisional distribution offices, FPO and AFCO
Brigade courier and postal unit	13	Operates brigade distribution office, FPOs and AFCOs.
Port courier and postal regulating section	12	Handles incoming and outgoing surface courier material and mail.
Airfield courier and postal section	12	Handles incoming and outgoing courier material and air mails.
Postal tracing section	6	Responsible for tracing insufficiently addressed mail in commands.

DIAGRAMMATIC LAYOUT OF SYSTEM OF MAINTENANCE IN AN OVERSEAS THEATRE



LEGEND - BAA ... 80 GP ADM AREA

RD TPT... UNIT 1ST LINE

RASC 2ND LINE

FORCE GT UNDER

CON COMM 2/AREA HQ

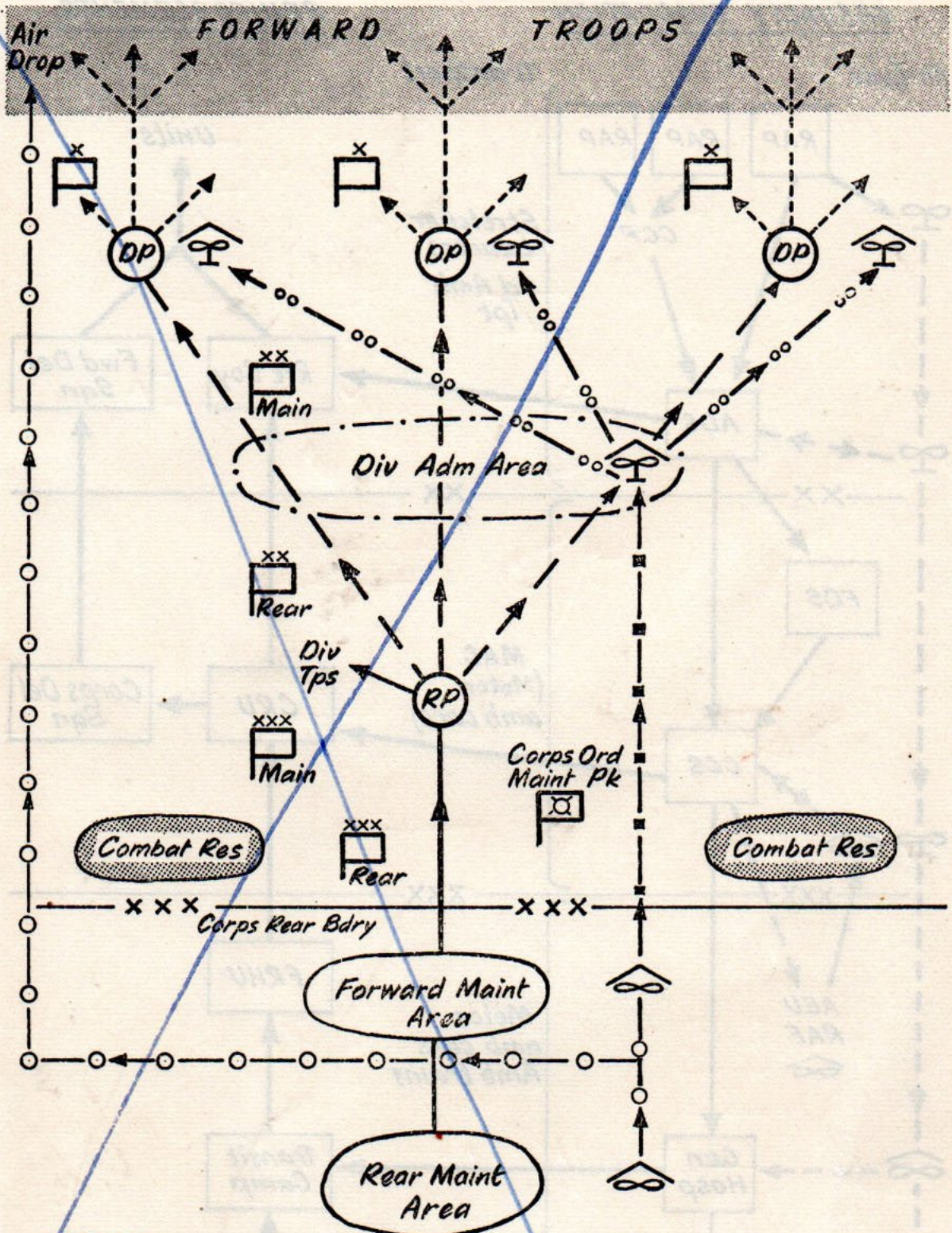
PORT TASK FORCE

NOTES — * POSSIBLE DEPLOYMENT IN A THEATRE
HOLDING 30 DAYS

Ø PPH MIGHT BE EXTENDED INTO CORPS AREA AND CANS FILLED THERE FOR CONSUMPTION IN COMBAT ZONE

❖❖ DISTANCES - A VERY APPROX GUIDE ONLY

DIAGRAMMATIC LAYOUT OF THE CHAIN OF SUPPLY TO AND FROM BRIGADE AREAS



LEGEND

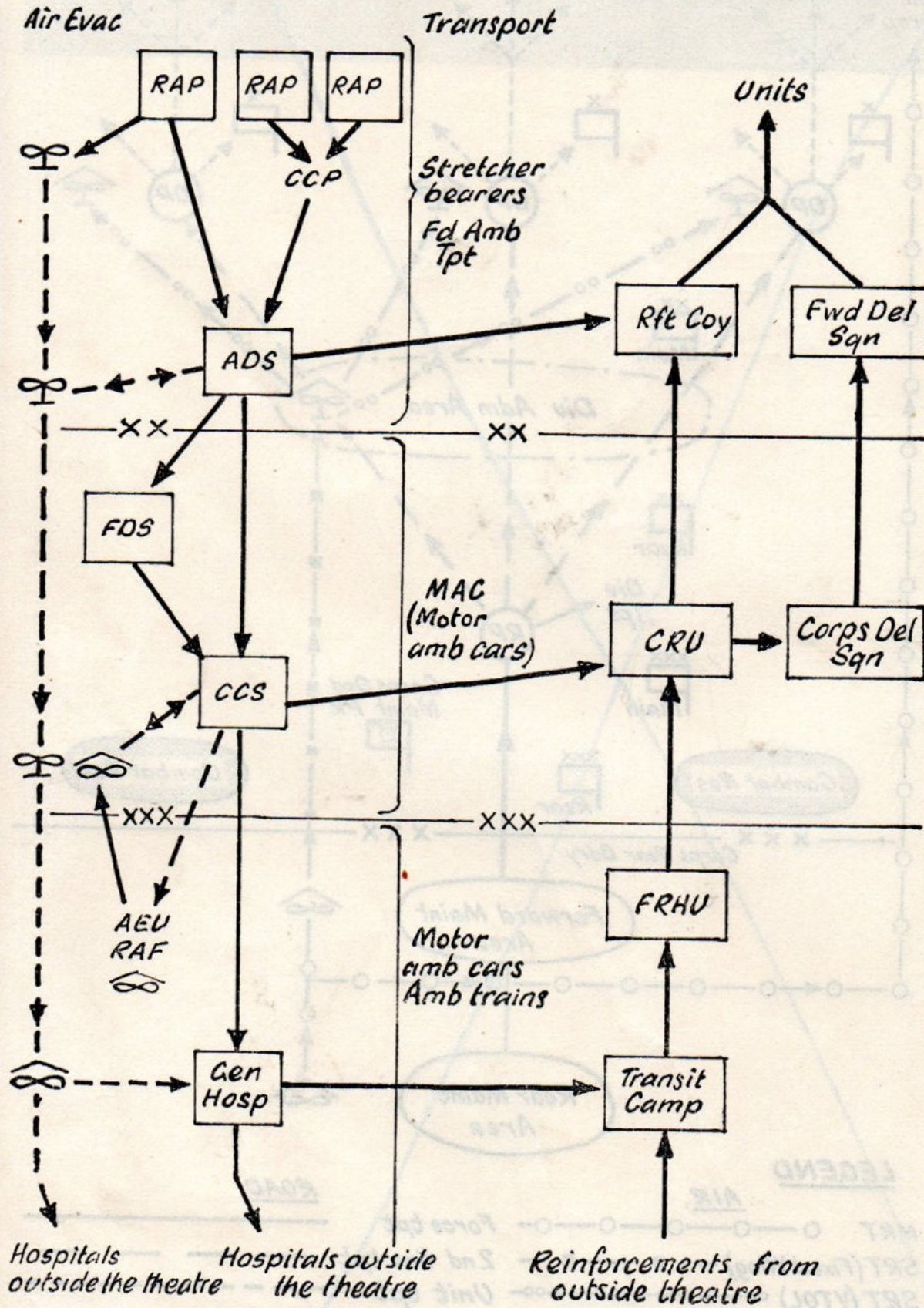
AIR		ROAD	
MRT	○—○—○—○—○—○	Force tpt	— — — — —
SRT (Fixed Wing)	— ■ — ■ — ■ — ■ —	2nd line tpt	- - - - -
SRT (VTOL)	○○—○○—○○—○○—○○	Unit tpt	- - - - -

Note: The diagram gives no indication whatever of distances or the sizes of areas where stocks are held.

SYSTEM OF EVACUATION OF CASUALTIES AND
REINFORCEMENT OF PERSONNEL

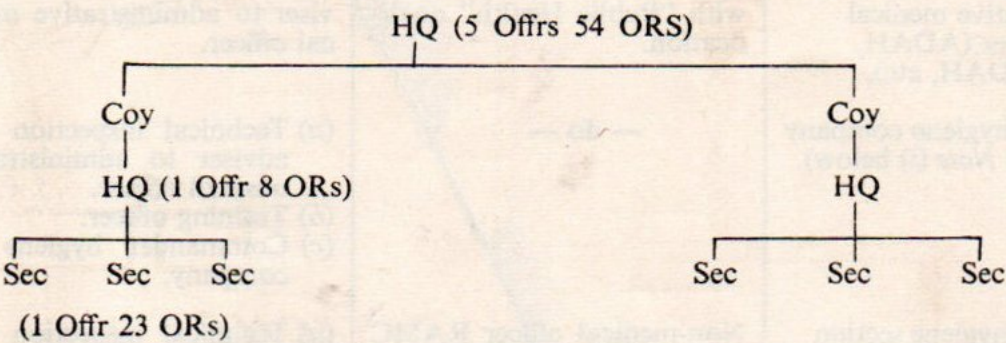
CASUALTY EVACUATION

REINFORCEMENTS



ORGANIZATION OF FIELD AMBULANCE AND FIELD DRESSING STATION

1. FIELD AMBULANCE (II/905/5(W) (Regt))



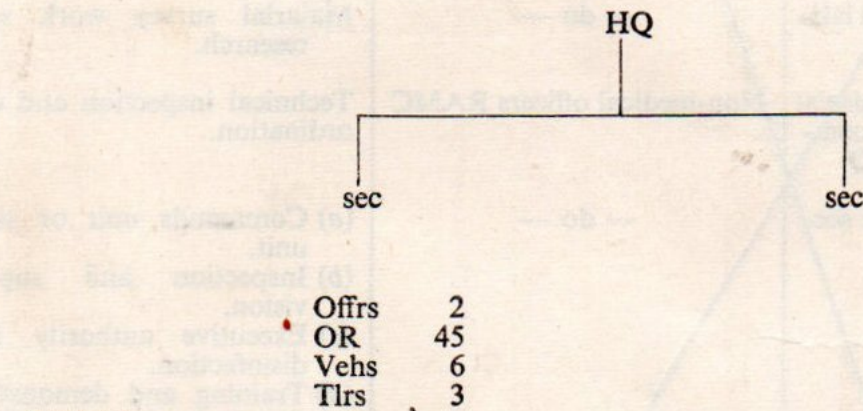
Summary of Pers

Offrs	..	..	13
OR	..	..	208

Summary of Vehs

B Vehs	..	..	20
Ambulances	..	..	16
MCs	..	..	5
Tlrs	..	..	18

2. FIELD DRESSING STATION (II/904/2 (Regt))



TOTAL

Offrs	7
OR	109
Vehs	14
Tlrs	7

HEALTH APPOINTMENTS AND DUTIES

Appointment	Filled by	Duties
1. Staff officer to administrative medical officer (ADAH, DADAH, etc).	Specialist in army health with "Public Health" qualification.	Technical inspection and adviser to administrative medical officer.
2. OC hygiene company (See Note (i) below).	— do —	(a) Technical inspection and adviser to administrative medical officer. (b) Training officer. (c) Commander hygiene company.
3. OC hygiene section	Non-medical officer RAMC	(a) Technical inspection and advice to administrative medical officer. (b) Training officer. (c) Commander hygiene section.
4. OC light hygiene section. (See Note (ii) below).	— do —	(a) — do — (b) — do — (c) Commander light hygiene section.
5. OC mobile hygiene laboratory.	Specialist in army health with "Public Health" qualification.	Analysis of food, water etc.
6. OC malarial field laboratory.	— do —	Malarial survey work and research.
7. Staff captain (malarial or hygiene) at command/district HQ	Non-medical officers RAMC	Technical inspection and co-ordination.
8. OC field hygiene section.	— do —	(a) Commands unit or sub-unit. (b) Inspection and supervision. (c) Executive authority for disinfection. (d) Training and demonstration in hygiene measures.
9. OC platoon of field hygiene.	— do —	— do —
10. OC malaria control company.	— do —	Executive authority for malaria control outside unit lines.
11. Attached to division or other formation HQ or in hygiene companies field hygiene sections or malaria control companies.	NCOs and privates RAMC — Army trade hygiene assistant.	(a) Inspection and supervision. (b) Executive authority for disinfection. (c) Executive authority for malarial control outside unit lines.

Notes.— (i) The hygiene company is an experimental unit whose future is, as yet, undecided.
(ii) The light hygiene section, is, at the time of issue of these notes, also an experimental unit and is NOT yet on establishment.

REME UNITS WHICH MAY BE FOUND IN THE COMBAT ZONE

Bde gp LAD
 Armd regt LAD
 Fd regt LAD
 Bde gp tpt coy wksp
 Recce flt wksp
 Inf wksp type "A"
 APC sqn LAD
 Med (SP) regt LAD
 Armd wksp
 HQ REME (incl rec control)
 Div HQ LAD
 Div sigs regt LAD
 Lt ac sqn wksp

HQ REME corps tps
 Corps tps wksp
 Tels wksp
 Med sksp
 Corps rec coy
 Armd C regt LAD
 Corps del sqn LAD
 SSGW regt wksp
 SAGW regt wksp
 APC sqn LAD
 Loc regt wksp
 Corps engr regt LAD
 Armd engr sqn LAD
 Corps sigs regt LAD
 Engr "C" veh wksp
 Tpt coy wksp
 Lt ac sqn/flt wksp

APPENDIX LL

REME UNITS WHICH MAY BE FOUND IN THE COMMUNICATIONS ZONE

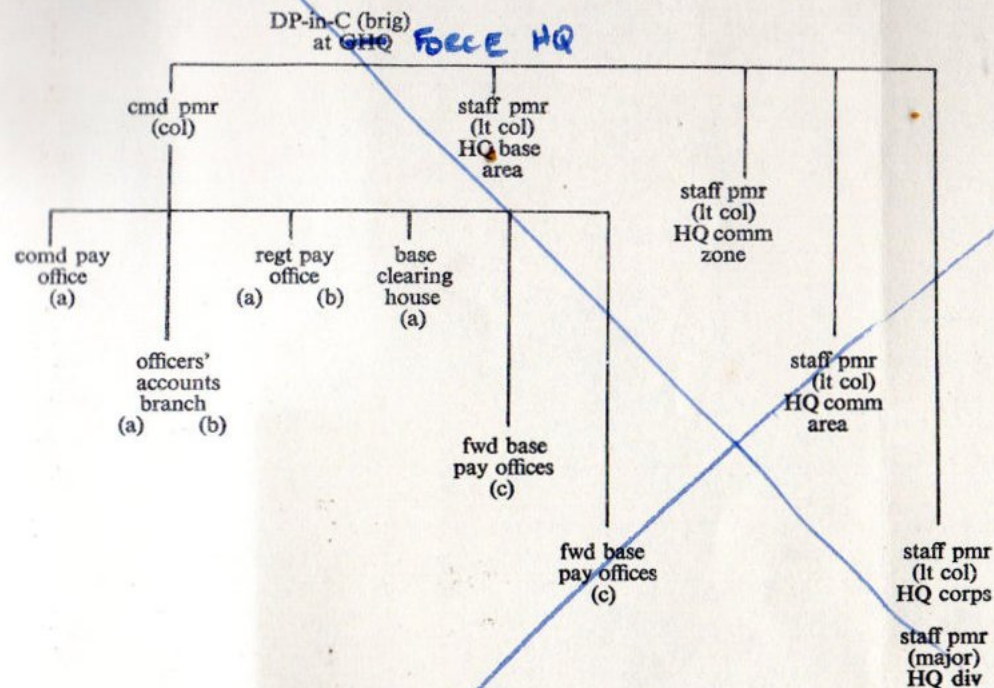
Serial	Unit	Scale
1	SAGW regt wksp	ONE per SAGW regt
2	LAA regt wksp	ONE per LAA regt
3	LAA/SL regt wksp	ONE per LAA/SL regt
4	HAA regt wksp	ONE per HAA regt
5	Mov lt bty wksp	ONE per mov lt bty
6	Lt ac flt wksp	ONE per lt ac flt
7	Lt ac sqn wksp	ONE per lt ac sqn
8	Indep flt wksp	ONE per indep flt
9	Tpt coy wksp	ONE per RASC tpt coy (including GT coys, hy GT coys, tipper coys, pet tpt coys, water truck coys, MACs)
10	Br coy wksp	ONE per br coy
11	Amph coy wksp	ONE per amph coy
12	Tk tptr coy wksp	ONE per tk tptr coy
13	PTF launch coy wksp	ONE per PTF launch coy
14	Harbour launch coy	ONE per harbour launch coy
15	Mil oil barge coy wksp	ONE per mil oil barge coy
16	GS launch coy wksp	ONE per GS launch coy
17	Amb launch flotilla wksp	ONE per amb launch flotilla
18	HQ REME	ONE per Fwd Area HQ in the comm Z ONE per Rear Area HQ in the Comm Z
19	Engr plant wksp	ONE per wksp and pk sqn RE
20	Engr C veh wksp	ONE per corps/Army engr gp ONE per plant pk sqn RE
21	Force rft regt wksp	ONE per force reinforcement regiment
22	Comm Z wksp	ONE per 50 miles of main supply route
23	Gen tps wksp	ONE per Fwd Area of Comm Z ONE per Rear Area of Comm Z
24	Tels wksp	ONE per corps ONE per force ONE per Fwd Area of Comm Z ONE per Rear Area of Comm Z
25	Med eqpt wksp	ONE per force
26	Eqpt assy unit	ONE per corps (not required for global war)
27	Reclamation unit	ONE per TWO armd bde gps ONE per THREE inf bde gps (to be attached to other wksp in suitable area; not required for global war)
28	Army rec coy comprising:— HQ Hy sec Lt sec RH evac sec	ONE per force ONE per armd bde gp ONE per corps for Comm Z ONE per TWO inf bde gps ONE per corps for Comm Z ONE per force and base rail or road head
29	Adv base wksp comprising:— HQ adv base wksp Wksp coy	ONE per corps ONE per TWO armd bde gps ONE per FOUR inf bde gps (not required for global war)
30	Beach rec sec	TWO per port task force pool The requirement for assault landing is given in Volume I Chapter XXIV
31	Port wksp	ONE per port
32	Base wksp	ONE per force in conventional war
33	Beach maint wksp	ONE per beach

Notes.—1. LADS attached to major units in the Communications Zone have not been listed.

2. Appropriate RAOC stores sections will be provided for those REME work shops entitled to them.

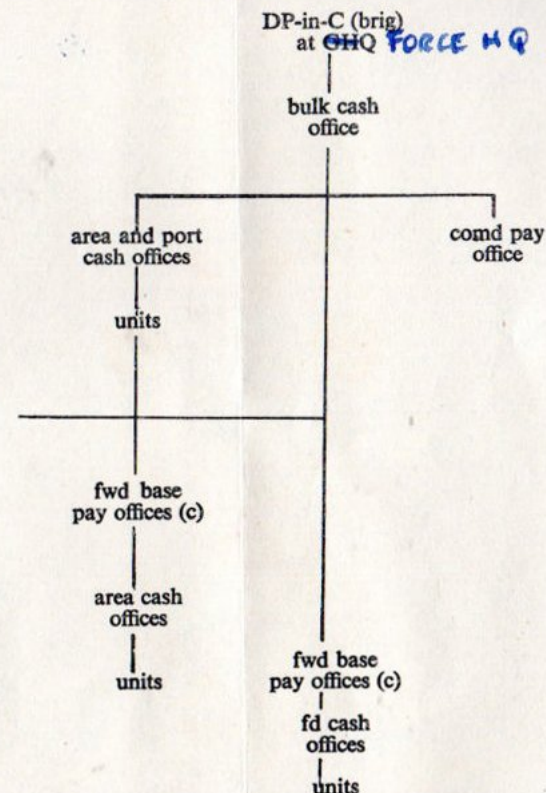
ORGANIZATION OF PAY SERVICES IN THE FIELD

RAPC COMMAND AND REGIMENTAL SERVICES



- Notes.—(a) May be situated in either base or comm area.
 (b) May be combined with the command pay office.
 (c) A fwd base pay office may be used for command services or cash services, or both.

RAPC CASH SERVICES



STAGES OF REPAIR AND RECOVERY OF VEHICLES AND SIMILAR EQUIPMENTS

